Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, September 16, 1818.

Volume 29) (Number 1476.

Government Notification.

THE following report from the Secretary to the Medical Board with its accompanying address from several of the Parsee and Hindoo Inhabitants of this Island, is published for general information, as it cannot fail of proving highly gratifying to every British subject, to find that the Natives of this Island are grateful for the aid afforded to them, under the dreadful calamity with which they have been, and are still sorely visited.

The Governor in Council can assure the several respectable persons who have signed the address, that the British Government feels the strongest solicitude for their welfare. And whilst the Governor in Council is gratified to learn that the exertions of the Medical Officers have under the favour of Divine Providence, been attended with such eminent success, he cannot too strongly impress on the minds of the Native Inhabitants, a conviction of the urgent neccessity of an early application for Medical relief in the event of an attack by the Cholera Morbus.

The testimony borne in the address to the exertions of the Medical Officers is confined to the limits of the Fort; but the Governor in Council cannot omit expressing his high satisfaction at the indefatigable and humane exertions of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Taylor who is in charge of the Medical duties of the Native Town, and of the other Medical Gentlemen employed on this interesting and important duty.

TO

FRANCIS WARDEN, Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

The Medical Board deem it an agreeable part of their duty to submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council the enclosed Copy of a letter to their address from some of the most respectable Native Inhabitants of the Island, as containing a strong proof of the grateful sense they entertain of the wise and benevolent measures which Government has been pleased to extend to them on the present melancholy occasion; and as evincing a liberality of sentiment, honorable to themselves, and pleasing as a record of the progressive extinction of prejudices, which, it is to be hoped, may be entirely removed at no very remote period.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. OGILVY,
Sec. Med. Board

BOMBAY,
Med. Board's Office,
31ST AUGUST 1818.

TO

G. OGILVY, Esq.

Secretary to the Medical Board.

SIR,

The Individuals, who have signed this address, take the liberty of requesting you will lay before the Medical Board the high sense they entertain of the very prompt, liberal, and extensive professional assistance, which, under the humane and generous measures authorized and adopted by the Government, has been so effectually rendered by the Medical Officers of this Presidency to the native population, since the recent appearance on this island, of that most dreadful and afflicting malady termed the "Cholera Morbus," which having raged through a large portion of the continent of India, has at length visited with extraordinary violence the Island of Bombay.

We hope to be excused for thus early making known the feeling of gratitude and complacency, that have arisen in our minds, from witnessing the unparalleled personal exertions and fatigue, that have been sustained by Doctors Maxwell and Ogilvy, in the application of their professional talents, by day and by night, towards the alleviation and cure of those natives (in the Fort especially), who have been attacked by this fatal epidemic; and we joyfully and heartily congratulate those Gentlemen, and the other professional Gentlemen of Bombay, on the general success of the remedies applied.

The generosity of our beneficent Government has placed the fullest powers in the hands of the superior Medical authorities, towards the mitigation of this severe public calamity; and the Medical authorities have most amply seconded the humane views of Government, as testified by the numerous stations appointed on the Island for administering relief, and numerous native assistants that have been appointed to act under the Gentlemen of the profession, in every quarter of the Island. In alluding to the entertainment of extra native assistance, for aiding in this most populous Island the medical Gentlemen, we beg you will do us the kindness, to make favorable mention of Ragoonath Joshee the Gentoo practitioner, whose knowledge and entire confidence in the European practice and medicines, has tended at this serious juncture, so essentially to remove the unhappy prejudices, hitherto prevalent amongst the natives towards the medicines administered by Europeans, and has thence materially operated to facilitate the benevolent views of the Government and the Medical Board.

We again solicit the indulgence of the Board for this intrusion, but we were really unable to resist this expression of our feelings.

Under the existing pressure of the severe disorder alluded to, and the daily effects thereof in a population so great and extensive as ours, we can only look up in humble awe and submission to the will of an all merciful God, and earnestly pray, that in His infinite goodness, He will be pleased soon to remove from us this heavy and awful visitation.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)
" JEMSETJEE BOMANJEE,
" HORMASJEE BOMANJEE,
" DEVIDASS HERJEVANDAS,
" NAGURDASS HERJEE MOODY,
" FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,
" JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
" FRAMJEE NANABHOY,
"
" CURSETJEE MANACKJEE,
" CURSETJEE ARDASEER,

BOMBAY,
29th August 1818.

A True Copy,
GEO. OGILVY,
Secretary Medical Board.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th September 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction
IN THE
MARINE YARD
On Monday, the 21st day of September Instant;
AT 12 o'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
THE GRAB CALLED
Good Fortune,
OF TWO MASTS
Capt. Francisco Minezes
THE PROPERTY OF
Ignacio Rodrigues
DEFENDANT.
AND NOW LYING IN
BOMBAY HARBOUR.
GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
15th September 1818.

શરીફ • શેલ*

ખબર • ફીર્માથી • આપીઇયે •

મરીનયાર્ડમાં • ગોદીનાં • કારખાં
નાંમાં • તારીખ • ૨૧ મી • શપટમ
બર • શોમ વારનેદીને • બપોરનાં •
ગોરાબ્ય ૧ બેડોલી • નાંને • ગુડ • ફા
રટન • લીલાવ • કરીને • વેચશે * ઈગો
રાબનાં • કપતાંનનું • નાંમ • ફરાંશી
શ • મીનેશ • મનેં • ધણીનું • નાંમ • ઈ
ગનાશ • રોદરીગછે *

તા૦ ૧૫ મી • શપટમબર ૧૮૧૮

જા • વી • મીગનનશારીફ *

FOR SALE
ON
Commission
AT
Loughlin's Rooms,
For Ready Money. Viz.

INDIA Market Madeira upwards of 3 years in the settlement, at the following reduced prices, viz.

In Whole Pipes, ...	Each Rs.	300.
Half Ditto, ...	"	150.
Quarter Ditto, ...	"	75.
Also Pale Ale per Hhd.	"	80.
And India Market Madeira which has been in bottle up wards of one year, per dozen, ...		10.

A few dozen of Hock, at Rs. 30 per Dozen.

Bombay, 16th September, 1818.

Freight,
TO PENANG, MALACCA, AND JAVA
THE SHIP
P O,
Captain T. H. Higgins,

WILL receive freight for the above places. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. DE FARIA and Co. or the Commander No. 7 Military Square.

Bombay, 16th September, 1818.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
ON
COMMISSION
AT TRE
Tavern Warehouse,
A FEW OF THE IMPROVED
Kalidoscopes
BEING ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS INVENTIONS
of the present
CENTURY.

Bombay, 17th September, 1818.

A new Optical Instrument, called a Kalidoscope, has lately appeared in the metropolis. With the aid chiefly of two longitudinal darkened pieces of glass, placed at a certain angle inside a circular tube, and some common bits of coloured glass at the end, optical illusions are produced by reflection, of the most beautiful colours, shape, and symmetry, and to form varying. Such is the amusement with this simple instrument, that tinmen and glass cutters are in one universal requisition. The instrument is invented by Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh.

It is intended to assist jewellers, glass painters, and other ornamental artists, in the formation of patterns, of which it produces an infinite number. It may not be improper to observe, that the inventor has obtained a patent. The instruments are made under the direction of Mr. John Ruthven, Printer Edinburgh, a man who also stands very high as a benefactor to the arts, and who, after many years of labour and anxiety, has succeeded not only in giving to the world a much improved Patent Printing Press, now in pretty general use, but by a reduction of his plan to a smaller scale, has rendered the important and difficult operation of Printing an amusement for the leisure hours of the scholar and the gentleman.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 16th September 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5th SEPTEMBER 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr. Surgeon Maxwell's resignation of the situation of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, and to appoint Surgeon Robert Eckford, to succeed him in that situation.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (Paras. 2d and 3d) of the Honourable Court's dispatch dated 23d January 1818. re-establishing the allowance of Rupees (1500) one thousand five hundred, to subaltern Officers as passage money to England.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department under date the 23d January 1818 to the Supreme Government.

PARA. 2d. Having reconsidered our Orders of the 16th June 1815 (Paragraphs 134 and 5) relative to the sum to be paid for the Passage of subaltern Officers proceeding to England at the Company's expence, we have determined to revert to the amount fixed in 1810, and accordingly direct that the sum to be so allowed in future be fixed at one thousand five hundred Rupees.

3d You will be pleased to send a Copy of the Order to the other Presidencies for their information and guidance.

Major C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of three months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Wilkins, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH SEPTEMBER 1818.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant James Laurie, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Persian Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Deckan, in the room of Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Hollis, who is permitted to do duty with His Highness the Nizam's [illegible] Horse; Date of appointment 1st September 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

DETACHMENT ORDERS BY BRIGADIER KNOX;

Camp Ajmere, July 3, 1818.

"In offering his congratulations to the Troops under his command on the surrender of the strong Fortress of Tarraghur, Brigadier Knox feels it peculiarly incumbent on him, to express his belief that the successful issue of this affair is principally to be attributed to the zealous and Spirited conduct of the Detachment employed in the operations of the 1st instant.

"The close and attentive reconnoisance of the town and fort of Ajmere, executed by Lieut. Hall of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Ensign Garstin of the Engineers, appears to have led to the immediate evacuation of the former, and to the consequent occupation of positions by our Troops of the greatest importance to our ultimate success—whilst the decisive effects on the minds of the Defenders of the fort, caused by the battery which had been planed by the latter of these Officers, affords the best test of its position having been judiciously chosen.

"To Major Butler who voluntarily undertook the superintendence of the Artillery detail,—to Captain Arden of the 27th N. I. Lieuts. Pringle and Aire of the Pioneers, and generally to all the Officers and Men employed on this occasion, the Brigadier begs leave to offer his best thanks. The facility with which, during a very stormy night and in spite of great natural obstacles the battery was erected by the Pioneers clearly shews how much may be expected from the services of that valuable Corps. In the judicious and successful application of the labor of the public Servants and Cattle on this occasion Lieut. Sneyd of the Commissariat Department has established an additional claim to that approbation on the part of Brigadier Knox, which his former conduct on the expedition to Samur had so justly excited."

BENGAL MILITARY

FORT WILLIAM, 4TH AUGUST. 1818.

It having been found necessary to augment the proportion of Camp Equipage for the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry to the extent of one half of what was formerly attached to it the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased

to authorize a proportionate encrease of Forty-five Sonat Repees per mensem for the repair of the Camp Equipage of that Battalion.

The sum of Thirty Sonat Rupees per mensem is authorized for the maintenance of the Store Cart and three Bullocks attached to the Rocker Troop in lieu of the provision made on that head in General Orders of the 7th of July, 1817.

J. YONG.
Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept.

HEAD QUATERS: CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the half of His Majesty shall be known.

24th Foot.

Ensign W. Mellis to be Lieut. without purchase vice D'Acre, removed to the 65th foot,—1st February 1818.

M. Schooff, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Mellis, promoted,—ditto ditto.

30th Foot

Lieut. W. Boyton from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice S. R. Poyntz. who exchanges, —25th July, 1818.

34th Foot

Patrick Carroll, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Bulkeley, deceased,—14th June, 1818.

46th Foot.

Captain J. R. Edward, from the 86th Foot, to be Captain, vice Humfry, who exchanges,—25th July 1818.

69th Foot.

Lieutenant J. D. Carroll, from the 86th Foot to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Magennis, deceased,—1st May, 1818.

86th Foot.

Captain R. G. Humfry from the 46th foot, to be Captain, vice Edwards who exchanges,—25th July 1818.

Lieutenant C. R. McLeod, from the 24th Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice J. D. Carroll, promoted in the 69th,—Foo 1st August, 1818.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
(Signed) W. CROKER,
A. A. General.

CIVIL APPOINTMEMTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
AUGUST 1818.

Mr. C. SEALY, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. G MASTER, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit, for the Division of Patna.

Mr. S. BIRD, Junior, Judge and Magistrate for the City of Dacca.

Mr. Fr. C. LAWRENCE, Judge and Magistrate of Purneah.

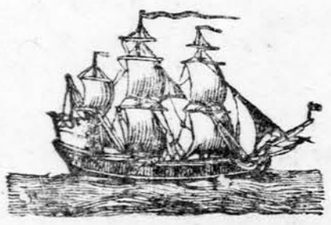
THE 11th AUGUST, 1818.

Mr. R. C. GLYN, Assistant to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

BOMBAY

ARRIVAL.—Lieutenant John Clunes, from Poonah Lieutenant G. Plaisted, from Panwell.

T. T. Mardon, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, from Surat.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 9, Ship Victory, Free Trader, Captain John Brathwaite, from England.

Do. 12, the H. C. Extra Ship Lady Lushington, Captain Thomas Dorman, from London.

Do. 13, Ship Edward, Free Trader, Captain Robert Johnson, from England.

Passengers per Ship Victory.

Messrs. A. Campbell, H. J. Lyons, Wm. Cavave, John Brooks, Graham Lloyd, Robert Cowin, Henry Spencer, John Athill, Cadets Mr. David Rice, Free Mariner, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper; Antonio Leon, Adeline, Servants.

Passengers per Lady Lushington.

Lieutenant Colonel Gifford, Miss Gifford, Mrs. Sandwith, Miss Comyns, Miss Carter, Mrs. Erskine, Miss Clunes, Captain Morse, Mrs. Morse, Miss Morse, Lieutenant Newton, Mr. Boye; Lieutenant Dundas, Assistant Surgeon Griffiths, H. M. 47th Regiment; Messrs. Mathew, Sandwith, Hemming, Finlay, Luyken, Kensington, Hallum, Billamore, Cadets; Mr. John Blake, Free Mariner, 6 Midshipmen, for the Bombay Marine, and 15 Marine Boys; 17 Privates H. M. 47th Regiment.

Passengers per Ship Edward.

Thomas Johnson, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—September 10, Grab Ship Lord Castlereagh, Nacqudah, Sullaman Daud, to Bengal.

Do. 12, Grab Ship Asia Felix, Nacqubah' Moossajee Calla, to Calcutta.

Do Grab Brig Ahmedy, Captain Alexander Henning, to Pinang and Eastward.

Do. 13, Ship Swallow, Free Trader Captain Wm. Oliver, to London.

Passenger per Ship Asia Felix.

J. S. Young.

Passengers per Brig Ahmedy.

Captain Nixon, and Mr. McCarthy.

Passenger per Ship Swallow.

Captain Wilkins.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Upton Castle, Captain Howell, for London.

Ship Surat Castle, Captain Walker, for Ditto.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longland, for Bussorah.

Ship Kussorovie, Captain Waddington, for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

At Kedgeree.

August 12. Ships *Cornwallis*, Captain T. Brown, from England 1st April, and Madras 2d August.

Ship *Malabar*, Captain W. Ascough, from England 12th April.

Ship *Good Success*, Captain Crockett, from China 22d May,

Portuguese Ship *Grao Cruz de Aris* Captain T. De Rodrigues, from Rio de Janeiro 14th May.

Portuguese Brig *Novo Destina*, Captain P. J. Branco, from ditto 14th May.

H. M. Ship *Prince Regent*, Captain P. H. Harris, from England, and Madras 7th August.

13. Ship *Lady Banks*, Captain E. B. Walker, from London 31st March.

American Ship *Saratoga*, Captain N. Leech, from Boston, 2d October, and last from Mingeen on West Coast of Sumatra.

Ship *Guilford*, Captain N. Johnson, Jun. from New South Wales 4th June.

Off Calcutta.

August 10. The *Liverpool* and *Hugh Cranford.*

14. The *Bombay Merchant, William Dawson*, and *Mary Anne*, Captain Webster.

12. The *Eliza*, and the H. C. Ship *Henry Porcher*, laying off Kidderpore.

15. The *Guilford.*

DEPARTURES.

From Calcutta.

Aug. 10 Ship *Dutches of Argile* Captain H. Cathre,
Ship *Marchioness of Hastings*, Captain J. Robinson,
Ship *Lady Nugent*, Captain R. Swanston,
Ship *Belle Alliance* Captain W. Rolle,
Ship *Coromandel* Captain T. Baker,
Ship *Aurora*, Captain Milner,
Ship *Success*, Captain F Patrick,
Ship *Forbes*, Captain J. Ford,
} for Columbo.

Ship *Hope*, Captain P. Butler, to complete her lading for China.

11. Ship *Caledonia*, Captain R. Gillies, for Greenock.

Ship *Success*, Captain T. Martin, for London.

13 *Georgina*, Captain E. Oakes, for Madras.

PASSED TO SEA.

August 14. The *Ocean.*

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 15TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour

Remain,—The *Cambridge Cornwal Georgina*, and Spanish Ship *St. Julian.*

Passed down, The *Aurora* and *Caledonia*, coming To town,—The H. C. Ship *Fairlie.*

Kedgeree.

Remain,—The *Forbes, Marchioness of Hastings, Lady Nugent.* and *Success* Captain Martin, Passed down,—The *Coromandel, Belle Alliance Dutches of Argyle.* and *Success*, Captain Patrick.

New Anchorage.

Cemain.—The H. C. Ships *Castle Huntly, Dunira, Marchioness of Ely*, and *Prince Regent*, also the *Fort William* and *Larkins.*

Saugur.

Passed down,—The H. C. Ship *Ernaud* and *Helen*

Passed to Sea.

August 15 The *Standard, Lady Sophia* and Brig *Jane*, also the American, Ship *New Orleans Pocket*, and Brig *Hope*, American.

MADRAS.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.—August 25th, Portuguese Ship Azia Grande, Captain F. X Sumian, from Lisbon the 25th March, and Rio de Janeiro the 18th June.—25th, Ship Westmorland, Captain Hope, from London 24th April and Madeira 10th May, passed the Roads for Bengal.—do. Ship John Palmer, Captain Saunders, from Calcutta 23d July.

DEPARTURES.—Agust 22d Ship Cauder Box, for Bengal.—23d, Ship Waterloo, Captain H. Moore, for Bengal.—24th, Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, for Coringa.—do. Ketch Galliot Sophia, Captain M. Fraser, for Columbo.—25th, Ship Victoria, Captain Dudman, and Brig Greyhound, Captain Ritchie, for Bengal.—27th, Ship Edward Strettell, Captain William Balston, for Penang, Malacca, and Manilla.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.] On the 1st September at Broach, the Lady of Captain Meall, of a Daughter.

At Harrington lodge on the 10th instant the Lady of Dav. Malcolm, Esq. of a son.

At Byculah, on Sunday the 13th instant the Lady of Mr E. C. Anderson, of a Son.

BIRTH.—On Board the Ship Lushington, Frances Maitland Lushington Sandwith, borne at Sea, July 31st, baptised August 15, 1818.

DEATHS.]—On the 3d instant, Vencajee Rungajee, aged 68 years, a Hindoo Native of this place, and for many years past a Purvoe in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

On the 13th September Mrs. Antonio Barretto aged 57 years.

At Sea on board the Lushington, Mr. Charles Burt, purser of that Ship.

In England, Captain Patrick Gardner a Gentlemen well known and much respected at this place.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—At Sylhet, on the 4th instant, at the house of James Curtis, Esq. by the Rev. A. W. Taylor, C. D. Ressell, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Raynsford.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th inst. at Belsund in Tirhoot, the Lady of Capt. Sherman; of a Daughter.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. C. Hard, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, Mrs. Sharpe, of a Son.

At the same place, on the 16th July the Lady of William Mc Tuggart, Esq. of a Daughter, still-born.

At Sylhet, on the 30th July, the Lady of Captain H. Davison, of a Daugter.

On Thursday, the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Fi[illegible] of a Daughter.

Lately, at Berhampore, the Lady of Lieut. [illegible] ard, of the Honorable Company's European R[illegible] ment, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday last, the 1st in[illegible] at St. John's Cathedral, Captain Brook Ka[illegible] the H. C.'s Ship Marchioness of Ely, to Miss M. Bruce Barclay.

On the 21st ultimo, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, M. Edward Harris, of the Pilot Service, to Mrs. Mary Evans, Relict of the late Mr Samuel Evans.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. Bett Carnegy, at the advanced age of 70, very sincerely regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

Died of a fever, on Wednesday morning, the 12th instant, at Calcutta, lamented by all who knew him, the Rev. Robert May, of Chinsurah, Missionary. In his life he was especially engaged in promoting the best interests of the rising generation, by whom his name will long be held in endered recollection; in his death he reposed implicit confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ, and departed rejoicing in God his Saviour: aged 29 years.

On the 12th instant, after a short illness, Elizabeth Frances, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Patrick M[illegible] ran, aged 13 months.

Lately, at Cawnpore, after a short Illness, Augustus Frederick [illegible] Esq. Quarter Master of his Majesty's [illegible] st Regiment of Light Dragoons, much [illegible] justly regretted by his Brother Officers. Mr. Fortescue has left a Widow and Family in England to deplore the irreparable loss of the best of Husbands, and kindest of Parents.

At Mooradabad, on his way from Almorah, on the 14th June last, Capt. E. Ca[illegible] of H. M. 8[illegible] Dragoons.

Of a fever, on the 18th July, after a short illness Captain John Dyson, of H. M. 14th Regt. employed on the Staff of Brigader General Watson, at Saugor. As an Officer the service in him has lost one of its brightest ornaments. As a man his merits are too well known to those who had the happiness of his acquaintance to require further eulogy.

On Friday last, at his House, at Seebpoore, Peter Macnicol, Esq. Merchant, aged 39 years.

On the 25th ultimo, Lieutenant A. T. Pyne, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Saugor, on the 29th ultimo, Hugh, the youngest son of Lieutenant Col. Rose. Commanding 1st Bat. 14th Regt. N. I—aged fourteen months and five days.

At Monghyr, William Wallis, Son of J. J. Hogg, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon,—aged three years and half.

On the 20th ultimo, at the House of J. Johnson, Esq. at Futtyghur, R. L. Davies, Esq. Surgeon, of the 29th Regt. Native Infantry, aged 43 years.

At Allahabad, on the 19th ultimo, after an illness of only two days, Henry Gibson, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, sincerely lamented.

At Berhampore, on the 3d June, Captain J. Jobson, of the 1st Battalion 4th Madras Regiment.

At Madura, on the 20th June, eleven days after her confinement, Mrs. Sarah Macnamara.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th instant, the Lady of J. D White, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Presidency, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Captain H. A. Miller, of the 8th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Tanjore, on the 21st instant, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, Thomas Brown, Esq. Surgeon to the Zillah of Combaconum.

At Madras, on the 13th instant, George Nathaniel, the infant Son of Lieutenant Cecil, of the Native Veteran Battalion, aged 11 Months.

EUROPE MARRIAGES,

April 16, at Camberwell, Mr. W. Barrymore, to Miss Adams.

Do, 18, at Fareham, Hants, Ann, third daughter of Captain Becher, R. N. and Frances, his wife, niece of the Countess of Oxford, to Charles Wedekind Nepean, Esq. third son of Lieutenant General Nepean, brother of Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. Governor of Bombay.

Do 21, at Florence, W. J. H. B. Folkes Esq. only son of Sir M. B. F. Bart. to Charlotte P. youngest daughter of Dominic Browne, Esq.

Do. 28, Sir G. O. P. Turner Bart. to Helen Eliza, only daughter of J. W. Bayfield, Esq.

Do. George Watson Esq. formerly of the 2d Drag Gu. to Anna, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Conolly.

Do T. H. Aveline Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of Mrs. Savage.

Do. 30, James Cowan Esq to Caroline, third daughter of the late Richard Yardwyn Esq.

Do. At Reading, Wm. S. Smith Esq. 10 R. Huss. to Sarah Brading, 3d daughter of John Bockett Esq.

Do. Wm. Jeffs Esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Stokes Esq.

Do At Exeter, Joseph Sparkes Esq. to Miss Weston.

Do. At New Windsor, William Carll Esq. of Bellholm, to Charlotte, daughter of A Healey Esq.

Do. Captain T. Crosse, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Gordon Esq.

May 1, at Lumpsfield, the Revd. Robert Triton, to Mary eldest daughter of V. R. Brisco Esq. of Hockwood.

Do. 4, at Streatham, William Hy. Cotton Esq. to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Lovegrove Esq.

Do. George Robert Smith Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of John Maberly, Esq. M. P.

Do. at Morden, A. R, C. Dallas Esq. Asst. Com. General, to Mrs. Edge.

Do. at York. Major Crowder, to Eliza Pulleyn, eldest daughter of the late T. P. Mosely Esq.

Do. 5, The Hon'ble Granville L. Proby M. P. to Isabella, daughter of the Hon'ble Hugh Howard.

Do. at Gloucester, the Revd. C. Pitt of Oriel College Oxford, to Anne Eliza, widow of R. Robbins Esq.

Do. 7, at Christ Church Surry, Mr John Whitehead of Bankside, to Maria, daughter of James Green Esq.

Do. Mr. Joseph Browne, to Maria, youngest daughter of George Davies Esq.

Do. 9, William V. Hellyer Esq. to Mrs. C. W. Boys, widow of Captain C. W. Boys R. N.

Do. Robert W. Dallas Esq. Captain 9 foot, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Henry Davidson Esq.

Monday, at East Bourne, John Trotter, Esq. of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, to Agnes, daughter of J. Rankins, Esq. of the same place.

Thursday se'nnight, at Poole, Captain Tait, R. N. aged 84, to Mrs. Baker, of Baill, aged 45.

A few days ago, at Heanor, Derbyshire, Joseph Taylor, commonly called *Black Joe*, aged 60, to Sophia Seroggings, of the same place, aged 20, but in stature not more than three feet seven inches. The curiosity excited by the union of these lovers was so great, that the Minister with difficulty obtained an entrance into church.

EUROPE BIRTH.

April 16. in Upper Baker-street, the lady of Donald Mackay, Esq. of a son.

Do. At his House at Dedham, the lady of W. B. Goodrich, Esq. of a daughter.

18 Do. In Great Queen-street Westminster, the lady of Captain Maude, R. N. of a son.

Do. At Bruxelles, the lady of H. W. Anbrey Esq. of a son.

Do. At Naples, the lady of Thomson Bonar Esq. of a son.

May 1. the lady of Capt. J. B. Smith, R. N. of a son.

3 Do. The Lady Walpole of a son.

Do. at Oxford, the lady of Wm. Lewis Esq. of a daughter.

Do. the lady of Ralph Wm. Gray Esq. of Backwood, of a daughter.

4 Do. the lady of James Lobb Esq. of a daughter.

5 Do. at Losely Park, the lady of J. W. Spicer Esq. of a son.

May 13th, at Paris, Lady Harriot Drummond, of a daughter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 28th Feb. at St. Ann's-cottage, [illegible] Head, Mrs. Harriet Browne, wife of Tobias Bro[illegible] Esq. and the elder sister of Sir [illegible] Wilmot.

On the 3d March in Gloucester, [illegible] r, in his 12th year, Charles Crayle Skrine, son [illegible] Julian Skrine, Esq. late resident at Candy, [illegible] India Company's Civil Service.

May 6th, at Liverpool, Edward Murphy, Esq.

May 13th, at Paris, the Prince of Conde. aged 82.

May 17th, at Kingscote, Miss Kingscote, daughter of the late Thomas Kingscote, and Niece of Colonel Kingscote.

General D'arblay, the husband of the justly celebrated Miss Burney.

Lately, near Chatean-Thierry, in his 83d year, an old French naval office, who, when 14, was one of the pages of Louis XV. He had just finished a translation of the Psalms of David, of which the French papers speak highly.

Friday, at Bristol, Lieutenant- Colonel Henry Balfour, late of the East India Company's service, Bengal establishment.

At Clayfield-square, on the 15th inst. Mary second daughter of Henry Porteus, Esq. Hon. East India Company's service, at St. Helena.

March 15, at Edinburgh, Hector Macneill, Esq. well known to the literary world as the author of "Will and Jean," and other justly-popular productions.

April 19th, at the house of John Rothwell, Esq, near Kells in Ireland, Mrs. Prendergast, aged 76.

On the 28th April, R. S. Caussen Esq. of Brookman's Park.

Do. The Hon'ble John Douglas.

2 Do. Frances Mary, third daughter of Wm. Marsh Esq.

Do. John Conyers Esq. of Copt Hall.

4 Do. at Peckham Rye, John Maud Wright Esq.

Do. The Revd Wm. Carne of Oxford.

Do. Wm. M'Tavish Esq. of Dunardry.

6 Do. The wife of Thomas LeMercier Esq.

9 Do. The Hon'ble Mrs. Walpole.

The Correspondent, who has sent us this, expresses a hope that some of our numerous readers may in their leisure hours favor us with their lucubrations, whether they are serious or the reverse, whether they may be witty or the cause of wit in others. Our own little Island affords such ample room for the Essayist, that we have little hesitation, in assuring our Correspondent, that assistance will not be wanting.

OBSERVER No. I.

For God the whole created mass inspires
Thro' heaven and earth and ocean's depths he throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes.
DRYDEN.

The disregard and almost derision of religious feeling, has been of late years unfortunately gaining ground in our native country; and has I fear been a generally prominent feature of European Society in India. Amongst the many instances in support of the former assertion, the disgusting Parodies of Hone, & the still more disgusting meetings and Subscription which his trial and acquittal gave rise to, are most conspicuous. To the strong influence of party feelings, we can alone attribute the disgraceful patronage of a man, whose writings should have held him up to the execration and contempt he so justly merited.

The tendency of these parodies to excite improper feelings in the perusal of our Church Liturgy, is such as the most pious and devout Christian must at times have felt; and I cannot but believe there was not one of this man's most strenuous advocates, who did not in his heart condemn the prostitution of talents worthy a better cause. That such was the general feeling in our Indian community it is but justice to aver, and the repetition of the trials in the papers of India, where the Society viewed the question unbiased by any other consideration than the direct tendency of the publications, was such as might naturally have been expected. The novelty at first amused, but the repetition most certainly disgusted, and I am inclined to believe that even the most unthinking of our countrymen heartily condemned the sacriligious insult offered to the religion of his earlier days however much his absence from his native country and the influence of Indian habits had weakened the veneration and respect he had been accustomed to feel for the sacred and unrivalled ritual of our Church.

The fashionable habit of avoiding any discussion or reference to the most important of all subjects in our Indian Society, would make my observations appear ill suited to the taste of most of

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ir readers, were it not for the serious impression and consequent train of sober thought; which the destructive Malady now raging around us, has evidently awaked in the breast even of those least given to an acknowledgement of the divine influence over all his works. I may therefore be permitted to hope, that however painful to the pride of human nature, so partial to its own blind attempts in the developement of causes and effects; and so probe to attribute them to its own short sighted views; there may be some who are willing to acknowledge the vanity of these speculations, and to believe that the All-wise Providence who Governs the Universe and directs all things for our ultimate good; so effectually baffles the self sufficient endeavours of weak man in his attempts to discern the secret workings of that power, "*whose judgements are unsearchable and his ways past finding out.*"

In the rapid strides of this disease throughout India, it is too evident that the common influence of air, or climate, or Season's, have had no effect on it. It has visited Bombay from the Deccan at a period when the prevalence of the South West Monsoon gave reason to think its effects would not be felt on this Island; It has attacked all sorts and descriptions of people, of all ages, indiscriminately, and excepting the advocate for the baneful effects of "Sable Fish" or "Autumnal rice" I fancy there is not a medical man who will not candidly acknowledge that the disorder cannot be attributed to any of the usual excitements of common Cholera, or to any apparent cause within the range of *human* probability.

Why then do we see the evidence that seems to press so strongly on our notice, and appear deaf to that still whisper which, (when the vain speculations of human reason have proved as fallacious as the Theory of Autumnal rice,) bids us view in this awful malady the hand of that power whose ways are inscrutable? Tho' this idea is acknowledged by many in private yet such is the state of Society in general; few have the boldness to assert it. Tho' it may be brought home most forcibly to the feelings, in the rapid Death of a Friend, whom we saw a few hours before in the enjoyment of heath and spirits, and tho' it presses on our attention when we see the ravages of this disease in the population around us yet there is a stubbornness, in this Free thinking Age, which spurns the idea of acknowledging the hand of providence and tho' trembling at the expectation of being hourly summoned to the bar of an Almighty judge, is still anxious to discern some apparent *earthly* cause, to relieve the terror excited by admitting the idea of an heavenly visitation.

Let me however hope that there are some of your readers, who can admit this dispensation of Divine Power, and still see no cause in it for terror or alarm, to such minds no arguments are necessary to convince them, that the hand of God is over all his work's. They will boldly avow this truth and without giving way to the influence of a childish superstition they will view this awful visitation, with the chastened and humbled feeling of a true Christian; they will find in it a new excitement to the imitation and exhibition of all Christian virtues, and whilst they acknowledge with devout piety the secret workings of an all wise providence they will allow no gloomy despondency to take possession of their thoughts, but will strenously exert themselves to ameliorate the sufferings of those around them, by imitating the conduct of the good Samaritan. In such good offices should they be arrested by the hand of Death, even in this most trying form: they will bow with resignation to the will of God and feel a cheerful assurance in their last moments, which the proud contemner of the ways of providence, will seek in vain amidst the false glare of self inflated Wisdom.

J.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We can give Labeo, no information, respecting his queries, but recommend his again perusing, Blackstone.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1818.

Since our last regular publication we have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Victory, Capt. Braithwaite, the Hon'ble Company Ships Lushington, Capt. Dormer, and the Edward, Captain Johnson, all late from England, the Lushington left the Castle Forbes at Madeira on the 31st of May, a list of their Passengers will be found in our nautical chronicle, these Ships have brought us long debates, and details of occurrences, but nothing very new, or very important, the War in India, appears to have caused much agitation and to have excited much needless apprehension which we have no doubt has by this time subsided. It appears that the motion for the appointment of a *Select Committee*, to inquire into the state of the currency was lost by a majority of 65, Mr. Vansittart maintained that there was no ground for such an inquiry, the scheme for issuing Stock notes has been also abandoned, the rejection by the House of Commons of the petition of the people of Ireland, for the abolition of the Window Tax, has produced a very strong sensation in that country. Much discussion had also taken place in both houses, respecting the Salt duties, which in their present state, are burthensome and absurd. The Burgh reform in Scotland, still continues to gain ground, the petition from Whithorn, presented by Sir Samuel Romily to the House of Commons, on the 13th April, is said to have made a powerfull impression.

In the House of Commons on the 20th May Mr. Bennet, brought up & read the report, respecting contagious fevers in the metropolis, which is said to be increased greatly during the last year.

We observe an article from Madrid the 1st May that states the utmost activity is visible, and that the preparations, are carried on with the greatest vigour in equiping the Anti Russian Squadron, that the troops are all ready to embark, and that the transports are ready to receive them, that 7 or 8000, men are destined to join General Morillo, and that the remainder will proceed to Lima; this is however contradicted by a report, of only a few days later, that represent things, in a very different light, and states that it is very problematic if the expedition will proceed, it appears that most of the Ships, were defective & one of the largest, so bad as to have need of a complete repair, & that the Baptism of these heretical Ships, was postponed in consequence, the officers appointed to command them are represented in high dudgeon, that these Ships should have been received without a professional examination.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill to the House of Lords, on the 20th May, in consequence of the Queens state of health, to provide, for the care of his Majesty's person, in the event of the Queen not being able to attend him; an abstract of the bill, will be found in another part of our paper. In the House of Commons on the 21st on the motion of Mr. Canning, the East India, shipping bill was read, & Mr. Marsh moved for the appointment of a select committee, to enquire in to the claims of certain creditors of the Nabob of Arcot's which was agreed to and the committee appointed.

The report of the Queens health on the forenoon of the 22d May, was favorable she had been much refreshed by sleeping well during the night.

The 21st and 25th Regiments of Foot are said to be under orders for the East Indias, the 1st of these Regiments is principally recruited in Cumberland & the 25th are the Kings own Borderers.

Aix la Chapelle, is again mentioned as the place where the Sovereigns are to assemble in the Autumn, to deliberate on the expediency of withdrawing the army of occupation from France.

The congress of the United States, finished its Session on the 20th of April.

The Surat Castle, Free Trader, & the Upton Castle of this Port, will sail about the end of the month, both for London.

We rejoice to find that Dhurmajee has received his deserts he is said to have been executed, at Aurungabad, by order of the Nizams Government.

The trial of Davis, for shooting at Lord Palmerston came on the 9th of May at the old Bailey, he was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Duke of Cambridge the 7th of May, to the Princess Augusta of Hesse.

The Duke of Kent, is to be married, to the sister of Prince Leopold.

The marriage of the Duke of Clarence, was performed by proxy, on the 19th of April.

The European inhabitants of Moorshedabad have also presented an address to the Marquis of Hastings, on the 15th of August, which was most graciously received.

By the arrival of the Good Success at Calcutta from China the 25th May, we glean the following commercial information.

Cotton 12 Tael no demand,
Pepper 13½ to 14 dollars,
Opium 1350 dollars per chest,
Spices of all kinds unsaleable.

The market is quite glutted, and no chance of its improving.

The first stone of the New Church about to be erected at Dum Dum, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on the 14th August.

Accounts received from Captain Pedlars force in the Nizams service dated 5th August, mentions that he marched, from his Cantonments at Hingha near Nagpore, on the 27th July, to reinforce a detachment near Diga, 10 miles from which place, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, was encamped with 5000 Arabs 10,000 Douds or Bheels, & 5000 Horse, who had fallen in with Capt. Sparks Bengal Infantry, near Bartool, who fought like Lions, until reduced to 25 men when they sent in a Flag of truce which was disregarded, & every soul cut to pieces; Captain Pedlars force consists of 800 Auxilary horse, a Squadron of the 8th Cavalry, 3 company's of Bengal Infantry and an irregular Battalion of 600 Matchlocks, and 4-four pounders under Major Fraser, he expected a further reinforcement of some companies of infantry, and was anxiously looking for the Ex-Rajahs coming out from the hills, that he might render a good account of him.

Extract of a Letter from Punderpoor 25th August.

I was at Punderpoor, when the Cholera raged, and nothing in this world could be more distressing, in the town alone it carried off 3000, 350 died in one day, tumbling over each other in the public streets, as if knocked down by grape shot, I lost my two Gorawallas, who were both in perfect health the day before; after lasting about 10 days it disappeared in as extraordinary a manner as it came.

A Paragraph in the Bengal Hurkaru, of the 15th August says it is the intention of the Court of Directors, to build ten Ships of 400 Tons for the trade to this country, the Honorable Company's Ship Henry Porcher, is one of this description.

Several Arab Dows arrived on Monday from Mocha, the Surat Convoy had not sailed, but several of Ali Pachas, Ships had sailed for Bengal.

A boat laden with Dholl sunk at her anchors in the harbour on Sunday.

We have nothing new respecting the Cholera, the deaths have evidently decreased, and we trust, it will soon disappear, it is stated to be travelling by short stages towards the North & on Sunday, was two or three stages past Bassein.

In another part of our paper will be found the paper relative to British commerce, alluded to in our last number which we recommend to our commercial readers as highly interesting.

Most the China Ships had arrived in England between the 5th and 24th May, the Lowther Castle, Bridgewater, Vansittart, and Herefordshire were at St. Helena, on the 28th March, as were the Thomas Grenville, and Carnatic from Bengal. the Carmarthen & Huddart from Bombay, sailed from St. Helena the 27th March.

The Curlew 16 Guns, Captain W. Walpole, and Sappho, Captain Plumridge, was preparing to sail for this Station.

The Speke, Quinton from Bengal, arrived off the Start, on the 20th May.

Calcutta

AUGUST 15.

On Saturday morning last, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, laid the first Stone of the Church to be erected at Dum Dum, at the same time pronouncing a few words appropriate to the occasion. In the hollow of the Stone several English and other Coins were deposited, and also a plate of brass bearing the following inscription.

IN NOMINE INDIVIDVÆ TRINITATIS
ANNO LVIII. GEORGII TERT.
BRITANNIARVM REGIS
PII VENERANDI SVIS CARI
QVVM REBVS SOCIETATIS ANGLICANÆ
APVD INDOS MERCATVRAM FACIENTIS
CVM MILITARIBVS
TVM CIVILIBVS PEÆESSET
VIR SYMME NOBILIS
FRANCISCVS MARCHIO DE HASTINGS
PACATA NEPAVLIA
MAHRATTIS IN DITIONEM BRITANNICAM
REDACTIS
VBIQUE FELIX
ECCLESIÆ DVMDVMMENSIS
IAC AT FVNDAMENTA
SVMPTIBVS SOCIETATIS
AVSPICANTE THOMA
PRIMO SEDIS CALCVTTENSIS EPISC.
ADIVVANTE THOMA ROBERTSON
PRESBYTERO
FAXIT SPIRITVS SANCTVS
VT HOCCE OPVS AD VBERRIMOS
EVANGELII FRVCTVS REDVNDET
AMEN.

ON THE REVERSE.
THOMA HARDWICKE
COHORTIS BOMBARDARIÆ TRIB.
CASTORUM DVMDVMMENSIS
PRÆFECTO
CAROLO HAY CAMPBELL CENT.
CASARVM MILITAR. CVRATORE
ARCHITECTO.

The Bishop was attended by Colonel Hardwicke, commanding at the Station, Col. Grace, Major Popper, Major Sealy, and the other Officers, the Rev. Mr. Robertson the Chaplain of Dnm Dum, & several of the Clergy, together with some Gentlemen from Calcutta. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the whole party returned to the Rev. Mr. Robertson's where several Ladies joined them, and more than thirty persons partook of an elegant Breakfast.

European Extracts.

MAY 2ND.

We have given to-day, some further extracts from the American Papers. The account of the treatment experienced by the United States' ships *Beaver* and *Canton*, from the Spanish Authorities in Chili, is evidently adapted to the existing disposition of America with regard to Spain. We trust, however, the dispute between the two Governments will be amicably adjusted. America is pursuing her ends with very little disguise, and we hardly think the nature of her claims coupled with the time and manner of urging them, such as an impartial observer can approve. Neither do we consider the policy of her proceedings, very reconcileable with wisdom. To aggrandize her territory, in her yet infant state, must only render her more vulnerable in the event of any future war. What means would she have to protect such an extensive line of frontier? The events of the last contest with this country, might suggest the prudence of rather concentrating than diffusing her resources.

The Paris Paper of Friday last have arrived. The *Moniteur* gives an official promulgation of the law respecting the liquidation of foreign claims upon France. It concludes with these words:—"The present law having been discussed, deliberated, and adopted by the Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies," &c. It would have been more "germane to the matter," if his Majesty had said, "the present law having been adopted without discussion, and without deliberation."

The Chamber of Deputies did not meet at all on Thursday, and in the Peers, nothing was done, except passing three local laws, and hearing the Report from the Committee of Petitions.

An article from Cracow, announces the arrival there of Prince JABLONOWSKI, with the body of General KOSCIUSKO. It was deposited in the church of St. Florian, till the funeral takes place in the church of the castle.

The Austrian States which are to form a part of the Germanic Confederation, are, Austria, the Duchies of Styria and Carniola, Austrian Friuli, Trieste, the Tyrol, the Trentin, Brixen, the Vorarlberg, Saltzburg, Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, and Upper Gerold eke.

A letter from Vienna mentions that the Order of Malta intends to hold, in the course of next July, a chapter, in which some important matters relating to the Order will be agitated. If any reliance can be placed on this letter, it would follow, that certain powerful Sovereigns have declared themselves in favour of those valorous Knights.

The trial at Aix was still proceeding, the Court being occupied in hearing the arguments of the different Counsel. It was expected sentence would be pronounced on Tuesday last, the 5th inst.

FRENCH FUNDS—Friday, 5 per Cents. 68f. 60c.
Bank Stock, 1520f.

We received the following Private Letter this morning from Paris :—

"PARIS, MAY 7.

"On Tuesday the 5th assembled the four hundred *Spartiate* Frenchmen, at a public house enrolled 'The Rainbow,' distinguished by the vivacity of its triple colours, in order to celebrate the conduct of the patriotic and independent Deputies of the Chamber during the present Session. All the Members, however, to whom invitations were addressed, did not think proper to attend, and M. LAFITTE, according to the expression of one of my friends, lost fifty per cent. of his popularity, by positively refusing to sanction this meeting with his presence. It is reported that the guests, indignant at this defection, drew from his bank, the day after, what funds they had in it, but it has not as yet been observed that the credit of the house has materially suffered in consequence. The popular party maliciously enough remarked that M. LAFITTE excused himself because on that day '*il avait son dîner d'Anglais.*' M. CAMILLE JOURDAN was excluded for having supported the necessity of prolonging the institution of the police, though this measure met with great opposition from those Liberals who remembered with gratitude, and cited with enthusiasm, his energetic conduct on the affairs of Lyons. It was hinted, moreover, that to exclude a Counsellor of State, who by his position could not have been present, was at least a superfluous insult. No incident occurred to disturb the public peace which may be fairly attributed to the ascendancy which some of the distinguished literary and political characters present exercised over the assembly. In this number were MM. ETIENNE, LACRETELLE, SAULNIER, Pere et Fils, VOYER D'ARGENSON, &c. The dinner might as well have been entitled by any other name as by that given to it, for no toast was drunk, not even the KING, nor the Deputies, for whom the fete had been organised. No song or speech was heard. It was a large party, most unlike all our political clubs and meetings. Among the liberal confraternity were observed many of the inveterate and zealous supporters of the worst tyrannical acts of BUONAPARTE, who figure at present amongst the hottest democrats.

It would appear, from a correspondence that has taken place between Mr. HAY and Lord DONOUGHMORE, that there is no intention of agitating the claims of the Catholics this Session. His Lordship reminds the Canonics of Ireland of the "state of miserable destitution" in which their question was left last year, and when, "triumphant in argument almost on every former occasion, it was nearly kicked out of the House." Are we to understand from this that the progress of inquiry and deliberation has transferred the triumph of argument to the opponents of emancipation, as it is called? Some hopes are probably entertained that a new Parliament will be more tractable, or at least, more civil, and allow the question to be discussed with every conciliatory disposition to listen. Another reason assigned by Lord DONOUGHMORE, for abstaining, at present, from any renewal of the experiment, is the absence of Lords GREY, GRENVILLE and WELLESLEY in the other House. What probability is there that this cause will be removed next year. Both Earl GREY and Lord GRENVILLE have publicly intimated their intention to withdraw from political life, and the Marquis of WELLESLEY has practically done so, though without having made any such declaration.

Lord CASTLEREAGH is expected in town to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from Sussex, May 8:—"As far as the general opinion of the farmers can be collected, there is a very good appearance of hops, but the plants are only just starting from the ground, the best about a foot long. The quantity in cultivation is beyond all example, and if successful, they will naturally come down to a fair price. The demand for hop-poles is in proportion; the Sussex [illegible] might be moving into Kent; the poles are as high as 35s. the hundred. The wheat in dry situations looks very kindly, and strong, with a fine colour; the oats not so good, &, where the land lies wet, the seed is not yet sown; nor can they get in the barley. Beans appear in a thriving state; and in all probability this will be a good fruit year. Straw and hay are very scarce, the former not to be had for money in this parish.

Private letters from Paris seem to countenance a belief that the rumours of Ministerial changes, which have prevailed for some time past, are not wholly destitute of foundation. The Seals are talked of for M. LAINE; for M. DE CAZES the two departments of the Interior and the Police; while, adds the story, as an important circumstance, M. VIELELE is pointed out for the Finance department, in lieu of M. CORVETTO. Three topics of congratulation are dwelt upon in the French capital—the promise of an abundant harvest—the approaching departure of the Allied troops—and the striking improvement in the state of the revenue, of which the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1817, has increased by the sum of 4,461,695 francs. The loan of sixteen millions of rentes, for the liquidation of the private claims, appears likely to be soon filled up. The foreign and French monied interest divide the spoil between them. The lenders offer to take it at 66f. 50c. which is above 1½ per cent. below the present market price; and to supply, on the same terms, the loan of 24.000,000. The convention respecting the private claims was not signed until the 25th ult.; and since Austria excepted many special points, another negotiation with regard to them was looked for. The French elections are not expected to be held until the month of September.

The Commissioners of the Navy have signified, that Government are willing to let upon lease certain lands, contiguous to the new Dock-yard, Pembroke, for the purpose of building upon, with the view of forming a town, market, &c. adjacent to the yard.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 2.

[The Gazette notifies, that on the 7th instant the Duke of Richmond took the oaths as Chief-Governor of the Canadas, Nova Scotia, &c.; that the Prince Regent has appointed A. R. Wellesley, Esq. Page of Honour in Ordinary; conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Robert Wigram, Esq. M. P.; and approved of M. Ignatius Palyart, as Portuguese Consul-General.]

War-Office, 8th May 1818.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons, A. W. Dashwood, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gowdie, promoted.

21st Ditto, J. Broadhead, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gowdie, promoted.

21st Ditto J. Broadhead, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Boulton, promoted.

25th Ditto, Cornet E. H. Steed, vice Kingdon, deceased; Lieut. E. H. Foster, from the 56th Foot, without purchase, vice Amiel, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons; and Cornet D. M'Dougall, without purchase, vice J. G. Brunton, deceased, to be Lieutenants; R. Ellis, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Steed, and C. Percivall, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Morris, deceased.

14th Ditto, Lieut. J. Meek, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Beachcroft, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

21st Ditto, Captain E. Doherty, from the half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice A. Maclean, who exchanges, Ensign G. Deare, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Home, who exchanges.

30th Ditto, Capt. R. Baker, from the 69th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Grove, who exchanges.

65th Ditto, Capt, H. H. Jacob, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Goodger, who retires upon half-pay of the 56th Foot.

67th Ditto, Lieut. W. Clarke, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser, deceased.

89th Ditto, Lieut C. S. Naylor, from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Blagrave, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Ensign J. Goodwin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brush, deceased.

Rifle Brigade, Capt. W. H. Stewart, from the half-pay of the 100th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice J. Macdermid, who exchanges.

2d West India Regiment, Ensign C. J. Dunn to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gough, deceased. Gentleman Cadet R. Lowe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Dunn.

4th Ditto, Second Lieut. D. Home, from the 21st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Deare, who exchanges.

Royal African Corps, Lieut. J. C. Peach, from the half-pay of the late Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieutenant, vice Wallace, deceased.

2d Black Garrison Company, for the Defence and Protection of the Bahamas, J. Maclean, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, SATURDAY, MAY 9

LADY PERROT V. FARNWORTH.

This was an action of assumpsit, brought by Lady Margaret Jemima Perrot against the defendant for the support and maintenance of his wife, which from the nature of the defence set up by the defendant, excited a considerable degree of interest.

Mr. CLARKE addressed the Jury, and stated the circumstances under which the action was brought. The plaintiff, Lady Perrot, he said, was the widow of a Baronet of very small fortune, and was under the necessity, from her own distressed situation, to bring this action against the husband of one of her daughters, for expences to which she had been put for the maintenance and lodging of that daughter. When the defendant married his wife, which was some time back, he was a general merchant, living in repute, and supporting a respectable establishment; he had since become a bankrupt. Subsequent to this misfortune, he had again got into business, and was now carrying on the trade of a wine-merchant, in Elbow-lane, in the city of London. For reasons which it was impossible satisfactorily to explain, he had refused to maintain his wife, who was in consequence obliged to resort to her mother for a living: and for expences incurred in this way, the mother now sought, as she was entitled to do compensation from the hands of the Jury. He apprehended 2l. 2s. a week would not be considered too extravagant a sum for a wine-merchant in the city of London to pay for the board & other accommodations of his wife.

Mr. DAUNCEY was for the defendant. The defence was, that the wife of the defendant had committed several acts of adultery, and that therefore he was not liable.

After hearing much contradictory evidence upon this point,

The Chief Baron RICHARDS summed up the evidence to the Jury, commenting upon the testimony of each witness with his accustomed clearness and ability. In conclusion, he left the Jury to say which set of witnesses they believed. If they believed those for the defendant, then they would find their verdict accordingly; but if, on the contrary, they thought more weight was attached to those called for the plaintiff, then they would find a verdict for such a sum as they thought the plaintiff entitled to. It was a serious question, involving consequences of great importance to the parties; and if the defendant's witnesses were not believed, then a verdict must be given for the plaintiff.

The Jury, after a short consideration, found a verdict for the plaintiff, of two guineas per weeks for fifty two weeks, or for 109l. 4s. Costs 40s.

Both husband and wife were in Court during most of the proceedings. Lady Perrot was also present.

MAY 10.

According to an article from Meningen, the betrothing of the Duke of Clarence and the Princess of Saxe-Meningen actually took place on the 19th ult. and the Princess is to depart for London in the beginning of July.

Monday last, the announced Spa Fields meeting took place, and ended without mischief. Mr. Hunt (probably recollecting the narrow escape he had from the wiles of his friend Castles, on a former occasion) did not appear, but sent an apology, and his blessing on the business of the day, which had his entire approbation. The owner of the ground where the former meetings were held, threatened to prosecute any persons who trespassed upon his premises, and consequently the managers, consisting of Dr. Watson, Preston, a Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Whatman, &c. took their station on the roof of the bar of the Union public house, formerly the Bull in the Pound, whence they harrangued the mob, who gathered before them in considerable numbers. Watson took the chair and abused the ministry, Lord Erskine, Earl Grey, Sir J. Mackintosh, and Sir F. Burdett. He then panegyrized Cobbett, Cartwright, Bentham, Wooler, Sherwin, &c. A petition to the Prince Regent, on the principles described in the placards was proposed and carried.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday last, from which we have extracted, in the following paragraphs, the only articles of interesting intelligence :—

"PARIS, MAY 19.

"Mademoiselle de Bourbon Conde, formerly Abbess of Remirêmont, will cause a funeral service to be performed to-day in the interior of the Palace of the repose of the soul of the Prince of Conde her father.

"The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia has been for some days attacked with [illegible] gout, at his country seat, at Combault. Dr. Four has been called to attend him.

"A Journal, written in modern Greek, is now printing at Presburg, in Hungary.

"The population of the Prussian States is at present estimated at 10,125,463 souls. The public revenue amounts to 48 millions of Prussian crowns, and the expenditure to 41 millions and a half.

"The ceremony of crowning the new King of Sweden, Charles John, which was to have taken place in the course of the month of April, has been deferred, on account of the great quantity of snow that has unexpectedly fallen in that kingdom, which impedes the marching of the troops who had received orders to proceed to Stockholm, to be present at the ceremony.

"M. Dunoyer was taken yesterday from La Force prison, and conducted by the Gendarmerie, to be escorted to Rennes, where the proceedings instituted against him will be judged. It is asserted, that he has protested against this removal, after having declared, that he would only submit to an armed force.

"FRENCH FUNDS—May 18, 5 per Cents. 68f. 40c.
"Bank Stock, 1545f.'

Our readers may probably recollect the case of Mr. MEADE, the American Consul, who was imprisoned at Cadiz, upon some complicated pecuniary transactions between him and a British merchant, in which the Spanish Government was also interested. We this day publish a Royal Order issued by Don PIERRO, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, commanding the immediate release of Mr. MEADE. That this Order has been influenced, to a certain degree, by political considerations, cannot be doubted, after the perusal of the second paragraph of the said document. It is there observed, that the event in question had considerably augmented the difficulties subsisting between the Spanish Government and the United States of America, in one of the most critical moments of the negociations. It is so obvious, however the interest both of Spain and America, to preserve the relations of peace, that we can hardly suppose they would be really endangered by such a cause as that of Mr. MEADE. At the same time, we rejoice in the removal of any difficulty which might become an additional bar to the amicable adjustment of affairs between the two Powers.

QUEEN'S COUNCIL BILL.

Abstract of the Bill introduced by the Lord Chancellor on Tuesday into the House of Peers, intituled—"An Act to vary certain of the provisions of an Act passed in the 51st year of his Majesty's reign, intituled an Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person during the continuance of his Majesty's illness; and for the resumption of the exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty."

The first Clause provides and enacts, that, as due attention to the care of her Majesty's health may require her occasional absence from his Majesty's place of residence, and as it is expedient that at such times one or more Members of her Majesty's Council should personally attend at the King's place of residence, her Most Excellent Majesty may, by any instrument in writing, revocable at her will and pleasure, nominate and appoint additional Members for her Council in the care of his Majesty's person, provided the number of the Members of her Majesty's Council shall not at any one time exceed.

The second Clause goes to enact, that so much of the above recited Act as provides for the Meeting and Sitting of Parliament, in the cases therein mentioned, is repealed.

The third and last Clause provides and enacts, that in case of the Regent ordering a Proclamation to be issued, under the circumstances mentioned in the said above recited Act, the care of his Majesty's sacred Person shall vest in her Majesty's Council, until Parliament shall make due provision relating thereto.

MAY 13.

There will be a grand naval review, at which the Prince Regent will be present, in the course of the ensuing summer, attended by his naval Aides-de-Camp. For this purpose, the guardships from the several ports, except the flag-ships at Portsmouth and Plymouth, have been ordered to form a squadron, at the latter port, on the 1st of June, thence to proceed to sea for the exercise of the crews, and the performance of manœuvres, previous to the Review. The ships that will assemble are the

Ramillies	....	74 Captain T. Boys.
Spencer	....	74 Captain W. R Broughton.
Rochefort	...	80 Sir A. C. Dickson.
Superb	.....	74 Captain C. Ekins.
Vengeur	....	74 Captain T. Alexander.
Northumberland	.	64 Captain J. Walker.
Tonnant	.....	80 Captain Tailour.

The Review will take place off the Isle of Wight.

On Friday a Meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of raising a subscription in aid of the National Schools. The Duke of York was in the Chair. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Lord Harrowby, Lord Brownlow, Sir T. Ackland, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. A subscription having been opened, the Duke of York said, he had been commanded by the Prince Regent to put down his Royal Highness's name for 500l. and her Majesty for 500l. The Duke of York subscribed 100 guineas, the Archbishop of Canterbury, 100l. &c. &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in proposing the first resolution, entered into a particular statement of the manner in which the funds had been applied from the beginning of the establishment. The whole sum which had been collected by public subscription, was L.38,208 1s. 7d. and this amount had been obtained at two separate times; and the Central school alone, with its portion of these means within the last seven years, maintained 4442 children, of whom 507 had been instructors. His Grace further observed, that 144 schools were united to the national society, in which 165,000 children were now receiving their education; also 276 societies had been assisted by the grants of money from the same fund, for the erection of permanent buildings for the education of the poor.

At Londonderry, repeated trials have been made of the spinning wheel with two spindles: and it is found that a woman, with it can spin 20 hanks in the time required for 14 hanks with the common wheel. The public-spirited inhabitants, who, by their charitable establishments, have already made their poor so much more comfortable than those in any other town of Ireland, have addressed the Trustees for the Linen Manufacture, recommending that a number of the improved wheels shall be distributed gratis.

An Incombustible store-house has just been completed in Plymouth Dock-yard, every part of which is composed of stone and iron, without an inch of wood in the whole building; the girders, joists, doors, sashes, and frames, are cast iron, neatly executed. The roof is also of cast iron, and the floors of York-shire-stone; the stair-case, which is a geometrical one, is of moorstone, projecting six feet from the wall. The estimated expence of this novel building is 15,000l.

It is stated in a Dutch paper, that the Spanish Government has given permission for printing, at Barcelona, a new translation of the Bible, in the vernacular tongue.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are now printed in London, fourteen papers daily; seven, three days in each week; and thirty, once a week. The greatest number of one paper, is issued from the Observer Printing-office, that journal publishing regularly every week, near eleven thousand copies.

[*The Aberdeen Journal,—May 13.*

FATAL DUEL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAEN.

An occurrence has within these few days taken place here, which has created a great sensation in the town, and a considerable degree of inquietude to the English inhabitants, from the unprovoked aggression of a set of persons in this town, which from want of occupation, it is difficult to characterise, but whose characters are not unknown. It has lately been their custom to insult the English by words and gestures wherever they met them: our countrymen have borne this conduct with much forbearance. A late fatal instance, in which one of these aggressors has paid the forfeit of his life, will, it is hoped, put a period to this unprecedented conduct.

Mr. Charles Pickford, son of Captain Pickford, of the Navy, on returning to his father's house about three o'clock on the 18th ult. was met by one of these persons, and without any provocation on his part, was assaulted by the most abusive language, and, in order to make him sensible of the affront, was tapped on the shoulder, and asked if he knew what the attack meant; to which Mr. Pickford replied he knew it well and would take notice of it in another place. A meeting was arranged for the following morning, when Mr. Pickford attended, accompanied by Lieut. Morgan, of the Navy. It was proposed by the second of Mr. Pickford's antagonist, that one pistol only should be loaded, which was reluctantly complied with on the part of Mr. Pickford,—and the antagonist of Mr. Pickford had his choice of the pistols; they stood at four paces. Mr. Pickford expressed his regret at being obliged to meet a person to whom he was an utter stranger, and whom he had never offended, and signified that he should be satisfied if an apology was made; this was refused. On the signal being given, Mr. Pickford's antagonist fell dead. The second of Mr. Pickford's antagonist, on seeing his friend fall, ran and seized the pistol of the deceased, and struck Mr. Pickford, using reproachful and injurious expressions saying that one or the other should not leave the place alive, and insisted on Mr. Pickford fighting him, to which Mr. Pickford reluctantly consented, provided he produced a second; he left the ground for that purpose. Mr. Pickford waited an hour, and this person not returning, he retired. This spirited and decisive conduct of so young a man as Mr. Pickford, a lad of nineteen years of age, has excited the admiration of his countrymen, as well as the respectable inhabitants of Caen.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 16th September 1818.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, April 29.

LOAN BILL.

The House having proceeded into a Committee, on the clause for granting L. 800 on every million to the Bank of England as a fee,

Mr. GRENFELL said that in order to impress the Committee with the particular nature of the clause to which he felt it his duty to call its attention, it was necessary to state the subject historically. He believed, that in all former Bills of that kind, it had generally escaped the notice of the House. What the nature of the service was for which the Bank required this remuneration, he was enabled to state clearly, having been a subscriber to most of the loans that had been negociated. The Bank were in the habit of receiving the deposits of the subscribers to the loan, at the periods fixed for that purpose, and of giving them receipts, which were subsequently made available. This constituted one branch of the service. The remaining duty was when individuals were enabled to anticipate their deposits, to calculate the discounts, and allow them. Such was the sum of service performed by the Bank. When, therefore, the Committee recollected the nature of the other transactions existing between the country and the Bank—when it recollected the millions upon millions of the public money that it had at various times in its hands belonging to the public, and for which no interest was paid—when it recollected the sums paid for the management of the debt but, above all, when it recollected that every new loan laid the foundation for a permanent charge, it must feel surprised at hearing that a remuneration was also to be paid for the trifling service which he had stated, (*Loud cry, hear.*) The Committee were not probably aware of the total amount of what the Bank had received under this head for the last 25 years. He had not himself, at present, an account for that length of time, but he had the account for the last 17 years of the war, and the Committee would hear with surprise that, under the head of fees, there was paid out of the public purse to the Bank of England no less a sum than L. 300,700, (*hear.*) Such was the amount paid for this inconsiderable trifling service. Originally these fees were intended for the Bank Clerks; they now are shared amongst the Proprietors. He trusted, therefore, that the vote of the Committee altogether expunge the clause from the Bill. The whole amount of what was proposed to pay to the Bank on the L. 3,000,000 loan, and the L. 27,000,000 Exchequer Bills, was L. 13,900 and upwards. No inconsiderable sum. Besides, it was to be borne in mind, that this was the first time a charge of fees was ever made on the funding Exchequer Bills, (*hear, hear.*). Whether this was to mark the determination of the Bank to evince that all opposition to their system was useless, and as a triumph over him, he did not know; but he trusted the Committee would expunge the obnoxious clause. He concluded with moving to that effect.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Clause.

A division then took place—For the clause, 46.—Against it 31.—Majority, 15.

Thursday, April 30.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

The Lord Advocate moved that the order for the second reading for the Scots Burghs Bill to-morrow should be read, with a view, he said, of proposing to postpone any farther proceeding upon the Bill until the next Session. This course he felt it necessary to pursue, because it was proper to ascertain the opinion of the Convention of the Scots Burghs, which was not to take place until July, before any Bill of this nature should be passed into a law. He therefore conceived it impossible to carry the Bill through Parliament within the present Session.

Lord A. Hamilton spoke against the Learned Lord's purpose, observing, that such was the state in which the Learned Lord had placed the Scots Burghs, that were a general election to take place at present, some of those Burghs would have no right to interfere in the election of Members to that House, while others would be entitled to petition against any return that might be made. To rescue the Scots Burghs from such a situation, he felt that some legislative measure of the nature of that before the House ought to be adopted. Therefore he opposed the Learned Lord's proposed delay, and moved that the order for the second reading of the Bill should be postponed until this day fortnight, within which interval the Learned Lord would have time enough to refer to any of those whose opinions he thought proper to consult upon the subject.

The Speaker suggested, that as the Learned Lord's motion appeared likely to give rise to debate, the more regular way would be to give notice of that motion for to-morrow, for which day the order referred to was fixed.

Mr. Finlay made some remarks upon the construction and object of the Bill.

The Lord Advocate argued in its favour, observing, that its object was to give the utmost publicity to the accounts of receipt and expenditure in the several Scots Burghs not only within each Burgh, but in the Scots Courts of Justice.

After a few more observations, the order for the second reading of the Bill was fixed for Monday.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Bennet presented a Petition from Robert Owen, complaining of the practice in certain Courts of Justice in Edinburgh.

The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table, and on the motion that it should be printed.

The Lord Advocate said, that as this Petition contained a complaint against the proceedings of the Courts of Session, he must deprecate the idea of printing and publishing such a complaint on the authority of an individual.

Mr. Bennet claimed the printing of this Petition as a right.

Lord A. Hamilton, observed, that this Petition did not contain any censure upon the Scots Judges, but i complained of certain proceedings which it was impossible to justify. He meant, for instances, the practice which prevailed with respect to acts of *sederunt*. What, too, would Englishmen think, if their statute law were held in a state of abeyance, and yet in Scotland many statutes were held in that state, while, to aggravate the evil, none but the Judges knew which of the statutes were in a state of abeyance? Was this then a system which any man anxious for the administration of justice, according to the principles of our constitution, could be disposed to maintain?

Sir M. W—— said, that it was not the first time that he had had to protest against the doctrine advanced by some gentlemen opposite, with regard to the printing of Petitions presented to that House. He could not conceive it possible to defend such a doctrine upon any sound English principle. The objections of the Learned Lord might apply upon the motion that the Petition should lie on the Table, but they were quite inapplicable against the proposition for printing.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, MAY 14.

Their Lordships sat in a Committee of Previleges, and heard Counsel and and evidence on claim of Lady Paterson Anstruther to the barony of Polworth.

The Earl of Derby presented a Petition from the town of Preston against the Cotton-manufactories' Bill, and another from Liverpool against the duties on Cotton.

The Earl of Caledon presented a Petition from a parish in the county of Donegal, complaining of the Excise Laws.

A Petition against the Cotton-manufactories' Bill was presented by Lord Bulkeley, which referred to the Committee on the Bill, as was that presented by Lord Derby.

Mr. Farquhar and others brought up from the Commons the Aberdeen Police Bill, and another private Bill, which were read a first time.

COTTON-MANUFACTORIES.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose, in pursuance of the prayer of the Petition which he had submitteu to their Lordships some days ago, to move that several persons be ordered to attend on Tuesday next to give evidence before the Committee on the Bill. Four of the persons he should be called to the bar were petitioners in favour of the Bill. One was the Clergyman of the parish; and a another, one of the first surgeons in Manchester. As their Lordships had agreed to hear Counsel, it was proper that witnesses should be in attendance to be ready if called upon. He therefore moved, that the Rev. Dr. Black, Mr. Samuel Archer, Mr. W. Simmons, surgeon, &c. be ordered to attend to give evidence on Tuesday next.

Lord Kenyon did not conceive that any further evidence was necessary. The House had before them the evidence taken in the Committee of the Commons, and he did not suppose that any thing could occur so alter the opinion which he had already formed respecting this measure. That the evidence already in the possession of the House was sufficient, was an opinion given by most of the Noble Lords who spoke when the subject was last before their Lordships. He therefore, thought it would be a waste of their Lordships' time to hear further evidence.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, that as the Noble Lord had referred to what had passed in the House when the subject was last under discussion, he should repeat the opinion he had then expressed. He held it to be perfectly competent to any Noble Lords who opposed the Bill to refuse hearing evidence, if there appeared nothing in the opening of the case, which if proved, should induce them to alter thier opinion. The Noble Lord supposed that the time of the House would be wasted in hearing evidence? but how could that be known before the case was heard? It was not possible that the Noble Lord could suppose the House would determine not to hear evidence in despight of whatever might be stated in the case of the Petitioners, for nothing could be more repugnant to justice than such a decision. He could never believe that such a course would be adopted, notwithstanding that the Noble Lord had the intention, not only to himself, but to other Nable Lords who had great weight in that House. In a letter he had received from the Noble Lord, it was stated that himself and other Noble Lords had resolved to resist the examination of witnesses. (Some dissent to this was intimated from the other side.) At least such he understood to be the purport of the Noble Lord's letter. It appeared to him, however, that nothing could be more unjust than such a determination, founded on evidence taken two years ago.

Lord Kenyon had read with great care the evidence now before the House, and was still of opinion that the examination of witnesses would be quite unnecessary. Having formed so strong an opinion on the subject he did not think it probable that any thing which might be stated on the part of the Petitioners at the Bar would induce him to alter his opinion. It was in this sense he had asserted that he would resist the hearing of evidence. The Noble Earl had alluded to the circumstance of the evidence having been taken before a Committee of the other House so far back as two years ago. It was to be recolleeted, however, that the report of the Committee was not made until May, 1816, and that there was no probability of there being time during the remainder of that Session to pass a Bill. The events of the last Session, and the manner in which Parliament had been occupied, would very well account for no Bill having then been introduced. Now, however, when the state of the Country was tranquil, the Bill had been brought forward, and no new evidence had been required as a ground for passing it in the other House. With regard to the time at which the measure came before their Lordships, that was a circumstance over which they had no controul. But when Bills were brought up at a late period of the Session, it was not fair to charge with precipitancy those Noble Lords who were anxious to see them passed. The House had made an order for hearing Counsel, but he must repeat, as was intimated in the letter alluded to, that unless something was stated which should induce him to alter his opinion, which he was far from expecting would be the case, he would resist the examination of witnesses.

The Earl of Lauderdale would be sorry to misrepresent what had passed between himself and any other person, but he had read the Noble Lord's letter with great care, and the impression on his mind was what he had already stated, namely, that the Noble Lord was determined to oppose the hearing of evidence, independently of the consideration of any thing that might be stated in the opening of the case. He had not brought the letter with him, but he believed their Lordships would concur with him in opinion if they heard it read. What had happened last year to prevent the introduction of a Bill of this kind into the House of Commons, he did not know. He had heard, indeed, that Sir Robert Peel had been indisposed; but, notwithstanding all the respect he entertained for that Hon. Baronets, he could not consider that a sufficient reason for the delay, if the measure were as necessary as its supporters considered it to be. He was however authorized to state, by Members of the Committee of the other House, that the universal opinion on making the Report was, that the evidence had afforded no ground for any Legislative proceeding. This information he had from persons of the highest respectability. If the Noble Lord himself had introduced this Bills to that House, he would doubtless have thought it his duty to propose hearing evidence in support of the measure in a Committee. Nothing short of that could have been satisfactory to their Lordships. How than could it be expected that they would agree to pass a Bill only upon such evidence as that which had been taken before the Committee of the House? Among the persons he should propose to be examined, after the statement of Counsel should be heard, were four of the principal Petitioners in favour of the Bill, and he expected that the facts which would be obtained from them would induce their Lordships to pause before they passed this Bill. He had read with great attention all the evidence in the Report on which the Noble Lord placed so much reliance, and could show that it abounded with inconsistencies and absurdities.

The Motion was then agreed to.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' BILL.

Lord Auckland rose to move that the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill be read a third time this day six months. He did not at first expect that any thing could have occurred to have induced him to postpone a measure the object of which was to put an end to a most severe labour so unnaturally imposed on children of a tender age; but the investigation which had taken place in the Committee proved the necessity of a delay to which he was reluctantly bound to accede. During the investigation which had taken place, it had been asserted that there are in this trade many well disposed persons who treat the children they employ with humanity; but it was at the same time admitted that many, whether instigated by poverty or the desire of gain, were guilty of acts of great inhumanity, and that the unfortunate children employed as chimney-sweepers had often scarcely a home, and when they grew too large for their employment, were frequently dismissed, destitute of any thing to support them, and without any means of rendering themselves useful to society. It had been suggested that these evils might be corrected by a modified bill, but it was his opinion, that the whole practice ought to be put an end to. Abounding as this trade did with so many and such enormous evils, he could not approve of any attempt at modification, which, while it corrected some, would leave others in full vigour. Much had lately been said in that House on the impropriety of imposing restrictions on labour, but he was sure that the affording protection to the unfortunate children who were the objects of this bill could not be called interfering either with a free or a fair trade. What he conceived ought to be the principle which should guide their Lordships in a case of this kind, was that no persons should be permitted to impose on others, and especially on children, any labour calculated to do injury to their health or impair their bodily strenth. This was what no individval ought to be allowed to do for his own advantage; and he never could suppose that their Lordships would give their sanction to the continuance of a trade in which such a practice prevailed, especially as it appeared that it could be done away with at a very inconsiderable expense. He had been fully persuaded, that to convince their Lordships that the practice could be abolished, was all that was necessay to induce them to agree to the Bill. With this view he had entered into the invesgation; and it would be found, that though there had been much contradictionary evidence, yet that after all that had been stated by persons of the utmot experience, the preponderance was greatly in favour of the abolition of the practice. In the mean time an address had been voted by their Lordships, for the purpose of causing an experiment as to the practicability of using machinery, to be made by the Surveyor-General. That experiment had already commenced on a very extensive scale, and 60 of the most difficult chimnies had been swept without any failure. The result of the experiment will afterwards be considered by a board composed of bricklayers and masons; but it was obviously impossible that this investigation could be brought to a conclusion in the Sessions. On that account he could not now press the third reading of the Bill, but the delay would give further time to the public for preparations to meet the change of practice, and might smooth many difficulties which otherwise would have occurred. The Bill would be introduced early in the next Session, with a full confidence of success in the accomplishment of a measure which would prove not only beneficial to the individuals who were the objects of it but to the whole community. The abolition of this practice might be said to raise at least one degree in the scale of civilization those who removed from themselves so disgraceful a stain. He concluded by moving that the Bill be read a third time this day six months. Ordered.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the order of the day for the considerations of the Prince Regent's Message, on the subject of the marriage of the Duke of Kent and the Princess of Linangen. On the Message being read, the Noble Earl observed, that after what had already passed in Parliament on the subject of making provision for the members of the Royal Family who might contract marriages with the consent of the Crown, it would not be necessary for him to detain their with any detailed observation on the present case. He should merely state, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to propose to Parliament the same arrangement as had already been sactioned by their Lordships in the case. of the Duke of Cambridge. He then moved an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent for the communication, expressing their Lordships' satisfaction at the intended union, and their readiness to concur in the measure necessary for making a suitable provision for the Royal Duke.

The Marquis of Lansdown said, he did not rise to oppose the motion; on the contaary, there were some circumsiances, and particularly the relation in which the Princess named

in the Message stood to an illustrious person with whom their Lordships had condoled on account of a late melancholy event, which must render this alliance very satisfactory to Parliament and the country. The Noble Earl had stated that he intended to propose an arrangement of the same nature as that which had been sanctioned by Parliament in the case of the Duke of Cambridge; but he thought it due to the illustrious Duke who was the object of the Message, that from what he knew of tee state of his affairs, it was but justice that an increase should be made to his present income. He had suffered considerable embarrassments, but they arose from no improvidence on his part, but solely from his having been left for several years without any provision. It could not be expected of him that he should particularize the embarrassments of his Royal Highness, but it appeared to him proper that their existence should be known. As the increase proposed was the same as that which had already been voted by Parliament to the Duke of Cambridge, it would doubtless receive the approbation of their Lordships.

The Address was then agreed to be presented in the usual form.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir James Graham presented a Petition from persons in Mary-le-bone against the Mary-le-bone Water Supply Bill.

General Thornton thought that some measure was necessary to protect the public against the rapacity of Water Companies, who now required seven per cent. more than before, and sometimes compelled new tenants to pay the arrears due to them by the old ones, before they would supply them with water.

After a few words from Mr. Harvey, the Petition was read and laid on the table.

Sir J. Graham then presented two Petitions from the Company of Proprietors of the West Middlesex and Chelsea Water-workers, to the same effect.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Munday presented a Petition from the Cotton Manufacturers of Derby, praying against any additional duty on the importation of Cotton Wool.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Peel presented an estimate of the expenses of building Glebe-houses in Ireland.—Laid on the table.

Mr. MILNE, presented a Petition from the Senatus Academicus of the College of Aberdeen, praying that no alteration may be made in the Copyright Act.—Laid on the table.

WILLIAM COBBET'S PETITION.

Lord Cochrane said, that he had a Petition to present relative to two individuals lately exiled to America, in consequence of the acts of spies in this country. It was attended with affidavits sworn before the Mayor of Philadelphia, and signed, the one Wm. Stevens, and the other Charles Kendal. These documents stated such facts relative to Oliver and his machinations, that he (Lord Cochrane) trusted his Majesty's Ministers would not object to his moving for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry. The Petition was from a Public Writer, who had left England under the late Suspension of the Habeas Carpus Act, and with a conviction that Government intended to institute a kind of Censorship over the Press. He then moved that the Petition be brought up.

The Speaker stated that the House could receive the Petition, but not the affidavits which were annexed to it.

The Petition was then brought up: it was that of William Cobbett, of Bottley, in England, and now generally residing in Rhode Island, in the United States of America. It expressed the greatest respect and veneration for the House, which he approached with unfeigned humility, as the sanctuary of the laws. It then referred to the employment of spies, and the system of corruption and perjury which it occasioned, and stated that he had met at Philadelphia with two British subjects, William Stevens and Charles Kendal, who had imparted to him many facts respecting the conduct of Oliver; that those facts, and the documents on which they were founded, had been sworn to before the Mayor of the place, and laid before the British Consul, and that they were contained in the annexed affidavits. It then alluded to the trial of Brandreth and his accomplices – cast au imputation on their legal defender, and declared that the persuation of an intended revolution was attempted to be spread, with a view to create a snperxision of the press. It then prayed that the House would take all those matters into its serious consideration.

Lord Cochrane moved that the petition be laid on the table.

Mr. Bathurst object to this motion, as the Petition being grounded on affidavits which could not be received, rested on nothing without them. It also cast a most unjust libel on an eminent individual (Mr. Cross, Brandreth's Counsel) and the whole Administrarion of this country, instead of stating any grievances affecting the individuals who had made the affidavits. Either the affidavits must be put in such a shape as would enable the House to receive them, or the Noble Lord if he persisted in his present motion, must expect that it should be resisted.

Lord Cochrane consented to withdraw the Petition on the ground of informality.

Mr. Wynne asked whether it would be entered on the Journals of the House.

The Speaker said that a short notice of it must be taken, as it must be entered on the Journals that it had been withdrawn with the consent of the whole House.

Mr. Wynne would have ojected to entering at large a Petition containing such charges against individuals who had no opportunity of defending themselves. The Petition was then withdrawn.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Bankes presented a Petition from the Trussees of the British Museum, complaining of the inadequacy of their funds to the support of the Establishment.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Bankes then moved for an Account of the Incomes and Expenditure of the British Museum in 1817, of the charges for 1818, and of the sums necessary to cover them, and of the number of persons who had visited that establishment for the last seven years. He took opportunity of stating that the number of visitors during the last twelve months was 30,000, which was an increase of 10,000 over the preceeding years.—The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE COMMONS, MAY 15.

COUNT LAS CASAS.

Mr. J. P. GRANT, said, in moving for the correspondence of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, relative to the Transportation of Count Las Casas from the Cape of Good Hope to Great Britain, and from thence to the Continent of Europe, he was anxious to give his Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of disproving the statements which were in circulation with respect to the treatment of that unfortunate individual. It was stated, that Count Las Casas was first removed to the country among the savages, that he was afterwards transported from the Cape to this country in a vessel, which was not sea worthy, that on entering the river his papers were seized, and he was sent off to Ostend, where immediately on his landing he was seized by two Gens d'Armes and conveyed to the dominions of Prussia; that he was afterwards conveyed by the Prussians to Frankfort, where he was again treated as a prisoner, and where he was now under the surveillance of the Police. The House had conferred, by the Alien Act, on the Government of the Country, a power of sending aliens, whom they suspected of dangerous designs, out of Great Britain. It would be in the recollection of the House, that when the Alien Act was last passed, among other amendments he had proposed one, that Aliens whom the Government wished to ship out of this country should be allowed to fix the place of their destination, if they could procure shipping within a reasonable time, in order that they might not be delivered over bound into the hands of their enemy. He had then been answered by the Noble Lord, that to suppose that the Government would take the advantage of sending any person out of this country under the Alien Act, to deliver him into the hands of his enemies, was to suppose what was wholly impossible; and when he had argued, that by connection with foreign governments all power of asylum might be taken away, and that thus the unfortunate persons who took refuge in this country from their persecutors, might be delivered into the hands of those very persons from whom they were flying, he was told that such a supposition was altogether groundless, and the Amendment was negatived. Perhaps it might not be true that Count Las Casas was sent into Ostend in consequence of communications with any Foreign Governments. Perhaps it might not be true that advantage was taken of that communication to seize him by Gens d'Armes, and convey him to the Prussian dominions. But even if this was not true, an Amendment ought to be introduced into the Bill to prevent that from being done which was an act of great injustice. Whether or not Count Las Casas ought to have been removed from St. Helena, and conveyed to this country, was a question into which he would not now enter—but at all events, it was improper to take advantage of the powers given by this Act in combination with any foreign Government, to deliver him up to any Power to which he was obnoxious. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman concluded with moving for copies of all correspondence of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department relative to the transportation of Count Las Casas from the Cape of Good Hope to Great Britain, and thence to the Continent of Europe, and of all orders given to the said Secretary of State relative thereto.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, had the Honourable and Learned Gentleman taken the trouble to inform himself with respect to the treatment of Count Las Casas previous to his arrival in, and while in this country, he would have ascertained that the circumstances of that treatment were different from what he had represented them to be—he would have found that the savages to whom he had been sent at the Cape, were such persons as he would find in the house which was occupied by the Governor of the Cape, to which he was sent as being one of the best houses of the settlement. The house would not be surprised that the Government had thought fit to adopt precautionary measures with respect to Count Las Casas, when he informed them that he had been detected in establishing a correspondence between the prisoner at St. Helena, and certain persons in Europe attached to his interests, and that part of this plan was to be carried into execution in this country. The Hon. and Learned Gent. had said, he wished to procure the adoption of a regulation to Aliens not allowed to remain in this country the power of choosing their own port, and ships, and to choose their own time, with the view of preventing any Alien from being delivered up into the hands of his enemy—but that Parliament had thought it more advisable to give a discretionary power to Government. Had Count Las Casas been sent to France, then there might have been some ground for saying, that he had been given up to his enemy; but he had not been sent to Earnce, but to Ostend? and he could assure the House, as far as he knew, Count Las Casas had not the slightest objection to Ostend, and gave no preference to any other port. The Government of this country had not delivered him over to any other Government, but sent him to Ostend, as the nearest port, except a port of France; and whatever might have passed with other Powers, who might think it more safe that persons of this description should not reside on the borders of France, for this the Government of this country was not responsible. He had been landed at Ostend, as any other passenger would have been landed, from the packet-boat. As to any alleged harshness in the seizure and detention of his papers, nothing could be more forbearing than the manner in which he was treated in this respect; his papers were sealed up with his own seal, in his own presence, by the messenger who was sent to inform him that he should not be allowed to land. They were dispatched with the seals unbroken to Ostend; and they were sent to Ostend in the belief that when they reached that place he would be there. When the papers however reached Ostend, he had been removed from it, but a letter had since been received from him, acknowledging the receipt of his papers in the state in which they were sealed up.

Mr. TIERNEY contended, that it was very extraordinary that two persons should by accident be waiting to receive Las Casas at Ostend. The fact was, a strong presumption of concert between this Government and that of the Netherlands. Could the Noble Lord deny that communication had been made?

Mr. GOULBURN said the Noble Lord had distinctly denied this. In no country was so much liberality shown to aliens as in this. If the account of the arrest came from Las Casas, he should doubt the accuracy of it. That person was in the habit of stating facts in a manner to bear two meanings. His account of his treatment at the Cape was an instance of this. He had been there in the Governor's country house. Madame Las Casas had been consulted at Paris where she would meet her husband; she replied, "in London; but if that was refused, she was indifferent where;" and Ostend was selected as the nearest place out of France. Considering Las Casas' offence, he had been treated very mildly.

Mr. DOUGLAS, adverting to the sudden arrest of Las Casas at Ostend, presed to know whether any communication had been made from this country to foreign governments.

Lord CASTLEREAGH denied any such communication.

Mr. J. P. GRANT replied, that if this were so, there could be no ground for refusing the papers. He should be glad to find that the fact had been so? but hoped that a clause would be introduced in the alien act to prevent the like treatment for the future.

The question was then put and negatived.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, the consideration of the Royal Message was postponed to to-morrow (this day.) Adjourned at half-past one 'clock.

CONSIDERATIONS,

On British Commerce, with reference particularly to British India, the United States of America, and the Slave Trade.

The causes which tend to the decline of rich and powerful States, are counteracted in the instance of Great Britain.

First—By her Social Institutions, which dispense to industry and talent the rewards of wealth and distinction, and consequently assure to the community a constant succession of active and able members.

Second—In her Trans-Marine Dominions which not only constitute an extension of her agriculture and give increase to her trade, but by the direct and relative employment of seamen, contribute most of the advantages, without the expence and civil evils of a standing military force for defence.

Relatively to those dominions chiefly, it is now purposed to examine some of the particulars of the British Commerce; the inquiry leads to remarks on the trade of the United States of America, and also brings the Slave Trade into a point of view to which it does not appear to have been hitherto considered.

Europe depends upon the Countries within and adjacent to the Tropics, for vast supplies of agricultural produce.

A Tropical, or other Trans-marine Farm, within the British Dominions, is in effect, a British Farm, with the advantage common to every other British Farm, of producing that within the Empire, for which a Foreign Nation must otherwise be paid; with the further advantage of employing the mariners who convey the produce to market.

The British Tropical Dependencies exceed in the production of most of their staple articles, for home consumption; they of themselves, give to Great Britain the character of an export country, and her power will be in proportion to her independence of supply from other nations, for her own consumption, and to the extent of her exports to the market of Europe,

directly or indirectly, from her Trans-Marine Dominions.

That market repays not only the charge for labor, the cost of the manufactures used in the culture and preparation of the produce, the rent of land and taxes, but, also, the cost and equipment of the ship employed for conveyance, and the wages of the seaman.

Further, the vender of the Trans-Marine productions in the markert of Europe, selects the goods which are to be invested in return;—he ranks with the best customer of the manufacturer, and the power of controul over the vender, is therefore an object of political science;—a foreign ship arriving at Amsterdam, or at Hamburgh, from the East or from the West, will seek to invest the manufactures of the Continent, in return; a British ship, in a like situation, may be required to receive *her* return cargo, at a port of the United Kingdom, and, without being restricted in any other respect, will assort a cargo with the best probability in favour of the British manufacturer.

Great Britain *can* reduce her demand upon foreign labor for her own use and consumption;—she *can* embrace, in a proportion of great increase, the market of Europe for Tropical productions; in proportion to that increase she will be enabled to influence the investment of the returns, and the means necessary to those important ends are in unison with the best dispositions for promoting the interests of society.

Tropical Agriculture resolves itself into two divisions, Eastern and Western.

The Eastern division is cultivated, chiefly by native *free* laborers.—The Western division by foreign slaves; the former at the lowest the latter at the highest rate of expence.

A limit to British Colonial agriculture, in the West, is fixed by the suppression of the British trade in Slaves; the heart triumphs in the decision; but unless a more commanding and comprehensive policy, in the regulation of trade generally be adopted, other nations through the resources of the Tropical agriculture and navigation, which Great Britain has humanely abandoned, make the largest advances in political power.

The effect of that limitation to British industry, is seen in the increased activity of the foreign planter. In Cuba,—in the Brazils, the impulse is sensibly felt; *by affecting the demand for the produce of the toil of Slaves only, can the trade in Slaves be prevented* when abandoned by all the governments now existing, is the policy of States which may yet be formed in Mexico and the Countries South of that Province, within the possible view of the philospher or the statesman?

With a soil and climate rich and various, supposing equal distance and facility of navigation, and equal political encouragement, the native *free* and unexpensive labor of the East must have prevented the first demand of Europe upon the foreign, compulsory, and expensive labor of the West. In the present improved state of navigation, *equal political encouragement being supposed*, the labor of the West, even with the advantages of less distance, high cultivation, great capital and skill and effective establishments, must yield to the labor of the East.

The subsequent examination * will establish that conclusion.

East India Sugar is become, to some extent an article of consumption in the United Kingdom, although liable to the payment of ten shillings per cwt. duty more than Sugar imported from the British West India Plantations, and is in extensive demand for the market of Europe, even with the increased charge of transit by way of Great Britain.

East India Cotton Wool, (the produce of the Island of Bourbon excepted) until the scarcity of other Cotton occasioned by the American Embargo, was for most purposes, rejected by the British Spinner.—At that period its qualities were more nicely investigated, and the demand in consequence became regular and extensive, and is increasing both for domestic and foreign consumption. The importation of East India Cotton Wool to Great Britain, during the first six months of the present year, (1817) is upwards of 50,000 bales, in value equal to 700,000l.

East India Rice, from various occasional and temporary causes, has been lightly esteemed in the British and other European markets. Under the advantages of reduced freight and expeditious carriage, the prospect may be entertained of that article becoming to the European Nations and to the western Colonists, a cheap auxiliary in domestic economy, and in seasons of distress an unfailing resource.

East India Rice contains more nutriment, * will keep longer, and can be delivered at market cheaper than the Carolina Rice.

Persons who have resided in India *prefer* the East India Rice for their tables. The European habituated to the Carolina Rice, prefers the latter. But would the same preference continue, if the East India Rice were carefully cleaned without breaking the grain; if the same care and attention were directed to its preparation for market, as the Carolina Rice receives?

Duly considered, the presumption arises, that the Trade in Rice is at the command of Great Britain, through her India Provinces and it offers employment to her shipping, † sustenance to her population, domestic and colonial; sustenance to her neighbours, and activity to her commerce.

Such are some of the indications of the Power of the Asiatic cultivator to meet the demand of the European market, in the great staples of Sugar, Cotton, and Rice, ‡ even under disadvantages from the want of more active superintendence by the European; with the *full* enjoyment of that superintendence the progress of the Indigo Trade, more plainly shews the extent of his powers.

The culture of Indigo, in the East Indies, has been particularly fostered by the East India Company.

The quantity of Indigo, imported into Great Britain from the East Indies, in the year 1783, was 93,047lbs. which by progressive imports had increased in the year 1802 to 2,264,199lbs.

The East India Company's Sales of Indigo, in successive years were,

In	1803.	2,070,982lbs.	£ 771,137
	1804.	2,352,714	1,081,140
	1805.	3,483,16	1,392,158
	1806.	2,295,183	774,387
	1807.	5,112,315	1,853,818
	1808.	2,838,107	774,153
	1809.	4,727,595	1,102,309
	1810.	5,222,123	1,851,460
	1811.	2,084,780	476,566
	1812.	5,172,277	1,321,273
	1813.	4,397,997	1,570,650
	1814.	4,657,530	1,893,027
	1815.	6,738,462	1,959,766
	1816.	6,978,939	1,714,325

India, from remote antiquity, is known to have been fruitful in the most valuable productions, and is acknowledged, from their first introduction into Europe, to have excelled in the Silk, Cotton, and other manufactures; her productive powers are equal to any supposable demand upon her soil and industry, her richest Provinces are British; and if it be indeed desirable to consummate the Slave abolition, if it be indeed desirable to assure to Great Britain the command of the Market of Europe, associated as that object is, with the Trade in Manufactured Goods; if it be desirable to assure to Great Britain the undisputed and bloodless Empire of the Seas; the East India Trade, through the medium of the British Carrier, ought to receive all the impulse consistent with the protection of British West India Interests, the preservation of which is demanded by every consideration not involving the further importation of Slaves.

The power of the United States of America results chiefly from Planting and Navigation; and since the acknowledgment of the American Independence, the current of the British Policy has in a high degree been favourable to American Interests.

Those States, when British Colonies, were possessed of the British Market, for the produce of their Plantations. Their charge from Provincial allegiance to Independence and commercial rivalry, has not been sufficiently marked; and the high rate of Freight incident to the monopoly of the East India Company, too long prevented competition between the Asiatic and American Planter, and precluded the British People from continuing to draw from within their own Empire, their accustomed supplies. The Cotton, Wool, Rice and Tobacco of America, under a different system, would have found cheaper substitutes in the Cotton, Rice and Tobacco of India.

Under the relaxation, during the late War in Europe, of that principal of Public Law, by which the Trade between Europe and her Colonies, is in time of War restricted, as to the several States, to the modes under which such Trade is conducted during Peace, and under the advantages which were conceded to her by the Commercial Treaty of 1794, particularly by the 13th Article of that Treaty, respecting the American intercourse with British India, the Navigation of the United States has been equally favored: when the Orders of Council of November 1807, were issued, the European Market was supplied with Tropical productions, chiefly through the medium of the American Flag, especially with the productions of the East; at a period too, when by gross anomaly, the individual British Merchant was virtually excluded from the East India Trade.

Such are some of the benefits which have been enjoyed by the American, in preference to the British Asiatic and European Subject; the effect has been felt in the recent conflict between the two Countries, and in that conflict it is easy to discern the seminal principle of future Wars the frequency and duration of which will depend upon their relative naval power.

Great Britain is then directed by the best maxims of Policy, by councils which flow from the heart to the head, by councils which are alike prompted by feeling and by the understanding, to extend her Eastern Agriculture and Commerce.

The regulation which are at present presumed to be necessary to that purpose, and to increase and confirm the influence of Great Britain in the Markets of Europe, are necessarily comprehensive in their plan. In number and character, they are few and simple.

It is suggested that direct intercourse in British Ships be permitted between the several British Presidencies in India and the Ports of Europe, for Sugar, Coffee, Rice, and all such other Ariticles as upon due consideration shall not be excepted, subject only to the following conditions;—That the Ship shall touch at Gibraltar or Malta, if bound to a Port South of Cape Finisterre, or at Falmouth or Cowes if bound to a Port North of that point; not to pay any duty, but to show that he is navigated agreeably to British Law.

And that she shall not receive for a destination beyond the limits of Europe, any Return Cargo, except at Malta, Gilbraltar, or a Port of the United Kingdom.

That Cotton Wool and Rice be imported from the British Settlement in the East Indies, into the United Kingdom, free of duty; that the Importation of Tobacco from India be permitted at a reduced duty, and that the free Transit of all Articles, the growth and manufacture of the European Continent, be permitted by way of Great Britian, under the provisions of the Acts commonly called the Warehouseing Acts, so far as such Articles are already the subject of direct Trade between Europe and other parts.

If it be objected;

First.—That a Trade so permitted in Sugar and Coffee might operate to the prejudice of the British West India Planter.

Second.—That by the proposed direct Trade, the business of the British Ports would be diminished.

Third.—That the free importation of Rice might interfere with domestic Agriculture, and that a duty is therefore expedient, by way of Regulation.

Fourth.—That the duty on Cotton Wool is low, and, upon all Cotton exported for Foreign use, paid by the Foreign Consumer.

Fifth.—That the United States of America receive British Goods in Payment for their Plantation produce, and that the Asiatic is to be paid in Money.

Sixth.—That the introduction of Foreign Manufactures even to be re-shipped, would bring such Manufactures into mischievous competition with the British Manufactures.

It is answered to the objections, in the order in which they stand.

Answer to objection as to British West India Sugar and Coffee.

1. That East India Sugar and Coffee *are* already conveyed direct to the Continent of Europe, in *Foreign* Ships, and that the *home* consumption of East India Sugar might be disallowed, whenever the price of British West India Sugar should render such regulation necessary to the protection of the West India Planter.

Answer to objection that the Business of the British Ports would be diminished

2. That it is essentially in the nature of Commerce to avoid unnecessary charges and a slight observation of the present state of Commerical relation is sufficient to show, that, if Great Britain will not carry on a direct Trade in certain descriptions of commodities, other Nations will so trade.

Answer to objection that Domestic Agriculture requires to be protected against the Importation of Rice.

3. That it is known by experience, that the British Poor will not substitute Rice, for House-hold Bread, if the latter be within their means of purchase. And if Bread be not within their means of purchase, the voice of nature dictates that the supply of other food should be permitted at the cheapest rate.

Answer to objection that the duty on Cotton Wool is low and in part paid by the Foreign Consumer.

4. That Cotton Wool is the basis of the most extensive of the British Manufactures.

That the Cotton Fabrics constitute the principal Cloathing of the Poor; and therefore cannot be produced too cheap. That the efforts of the people of the United States of America, and of all Europe, are strongly directed to competition with Great Britain, in Cotton Goods, and that it is therefore inexpedient to levy any duty on the raw material to be purchased in a state of manufacture by the Foreign Consumer.

Answer to objection that the American is a better Customer that the Asiatic.

5. That the efforts which are in progress in the United States of America, to establish manufactories, plainly indicate the contingent nature of the demand of those States for British Manufactures.

That the demand of Great Britain upon the Agriculture and Navigation of the United States, tends to augment their Manufacturing and Commercial Capital, and consequently to accelerate their second Independence, an Independence of the British Manufacturer.

That the continued dependence of the British Manufacturer upon the Cotton Plantations of America, is to be deprecated, as one of the greatest evils, to which he can be exposed.

That the losses and misfortunes which arose from that cause during the American Embargo, and American War, were very considerable.

That dependence upon that source of supply, would enable the United States of America, at any time, to cause distress and dismay throughout the Manufacturing Counties.

That when the United States, shall have established the Cotton Manufactory, a double incentive to War with Great Britain, will be felt:—namely, In the conscious power of distressing her, by withholding the supply of the raw material, and of under-selling her in Foreign Markets, when deprived of that supply.

That the demand of America for British Goods, is not confined to the Plantation districts, nor in those districts confined to barter; that even if Great Britain did not purchase any American produce, America would be encouraged still to deal extensively with her, if offering the cheapest Market, and that the speculation of some increase or diminution of American demand for British Manufactures, cannot be allowed to interpose to the prejudice of objects incomparably more important.

That the Asiatic does purchase some of the European Exports, and that a considerable proportion of the cost in England of the raw produce of India is constituted by freight, paid in support of British Navigation and by profit to the British Merchant.

Answer to objection that the free transit of Foreign Manufactures would be mischievous to the British Manufacturer.

6. That permission to assort a Cargo in Great Britain from her own productions in combination with all the other productions of Europe, would influence very powerfully the direction of Foreign property to British consignment.—

That it is well known that extensive consignments of foreign produce are made to the Continent of Europe in consequence of the request of the Continental Manufactures, which Consignments, upon every other consideration would be directed to the Ports of Great Britain.

That the Foreign demand for British Manufactures, must depend essentially upon the relative quality and price.

That the Trade of Transit, as proposed would, by the increased attraction of Foreign Capital, tend to augment the demand for British Goods in all branches in which competition can be maintained, and that if competition cannot be maintained, the demand on the part of the unrestricted Consumer must necessarily cease.—That such Trade would give employment to British Ships on their return from the Ports of the Continent of Europe, and again on their Outward Voyage from Great Britain.

Of the production of the Tropical regions of the Globe, Sugar is of the most considerable exported Value as it is unquestionably the most bulky.

From the annual value of Sugar, refined and consumed in the raw state, in Great Britain, not less than Six Millions Sterling, it may be inferred that the demand of the Northern and Southern divisions of America, and the Continent of Europe, is an object of great magnitude.—That to supply that demand, labour to a vast extent must be brought into action, a large Commercial Marine be created, and importan

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* Sugar Cotton, Rice, Indigo, Coffee and Tobacco only (being the leading Staple Articles common to the East and West,) are expressly adverted to in these pages.

* Upon an experiment recently and carefully made with an equal weight of East India and of Carolina Rice, the former was found to produce a considerably greater increase of weight when boiled, and the food is obviously more solid.

† Suppose the cost of a Ton of Rice, at Calcutta to be 5l. and the value on the European quay to be 21l. or 2¼d per lb. the Consumer, will pay 16l. or sixteen parts in 21, to the Navigation of the Carrying Country.

‡ The Coffee Plantations of Java, sufficiently manifest the capability of India in regard to the production of Coffee.

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interest and relations be established: Coffee, Rice and Tobacco are respectively inferior to Sugar in extent of value and bulk, but claim similar consideration in their relative proportion.

Cotton Wool is not only important as an Agricultural production, and as the subject of extensive employment to Shipping, but as the staple of the most extensive of all the Manufactures. The Annual Consumption of Cotton Wool in Great Britain upon an average of five years ending on the 31st day of December 1816, is 340,000 Bags equal at a low valuation, to Six Millions Sterling.

The greatest Marine carrier of those bulky and valuable products is most prepared for future contest, or is best capacitated to controul Nations into Peace; the latter is the high and glorious privilege of Great Britain, if she duly improve the advantages offered in her Indian Provinces.

From Asiatic soil, Sugar and Coffee are to be produced to keep in check the plantations of the Foreign West India Islands, the Brazils, and other parts of America; from Asiatic soil, Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco, are to be produced to maintain competition with the produce of the United States of America.

In Asiatic Ports are to be Freighted the Ships by which, only, the Navigation of Foreign States, can be prevented from great and rapid increase — Upon Asiatic soil only are the advocates of the Slave abolition to gain their final victory; Upon the British Asiatic Policy in the developement of the unbounded resources of British Asia, depends the ascendancy of the British Name.

Selections.

FROM SIR ROBERT WILSON'S POWER AND POLICY OF RUSSIA.

Having followed the general sketch given in these pages, of what Russia has actually done, we are prepared to consider the statistical part of the subject, with less liability to be misled by resources marshalled upon paper. The Empress Catherine, by various acquisitions, increased the number of her subjects by about twelve millions; and, when Alexander mounted the throne, he had above thirty-six millions of people under his dominion. They have since been increased to forty-four millions at the least; for, in 1808, they were forty-two,—and about 200,000 square miles of territory have since been added. The acquisitions of Alexander, too, have been far more important in improving his position, than in augmenting the numbers of his subjects. While Finland was Swedish, his capital was never for a moment secure. The Poles, whom he has conciliated as subjects, were dangerous as neighbours. He has freed himself from apprehension on the side of Turkey, by the possession of Bessarabia; and the subjugation of Georgia, with the acquisition of Shirvan, he has removed the great source of annoyance which the hostile tribes of the Caucasus, and the advanced position of Persia, afforded. Secured, in a defensive point of view, by acquisitions, Russia is advanced in all directions, within reach of the most tender point, in each of her neighbours. Thus Stockholm and Berlin lie open to her; and Prussia, if not Sweden, must follow her policy. Austria, is evidently quite unable to cope with her; and it remains to be seen, whether she is not also a match, for any combination with France and England which that power can form. Persia might have been expected to assist the Porte; but it seems 'she has laid herself prostrate at the feet of Russia, by treaty lately made under the auspices of England.' She can, by the Caspian, land an army within a hundred miles of the Persian capital, and within 400 of the Persian Gulph, from whence the voyage to Bombay is less than a month. There is also an internal navigation from the Baltic to Astracan. The use she is enabled to make of such a position must be gathered from what she has been able to do already, and may be illustrated by the following remarks.

'Can *Russia*, who in the year 1799 had a disposable army of only *fifty thousand men*; in the year 1807, not more than *ninety thousand*, to defend both capitals; and in the year 1813, only *three hundred thousand* * on her *whole* territory, after several years preparation;—can she, notwithstanding a destructive invasion, and wars of such great waste and expenditure, have collected and re-equipped armies sufficient to defend her acquisitions and improve her advantages? The answer is, She can; and Europe and Asia must acknowledge the truth of that assertion: for, both quarters of the globe are over-shadowed by the mass of *six hundred and forty thousand* men which an establishment of *one milion two hundred thousand*, ranges in order of battle, exclusive of *militia*, Tartar cavalry, &c.

'The fact is, that *Russia*, after posting *thirty thousand* men of appropriate force, with artillery, &c., in Finland, *eighty thousand* on the frontier of Gallicia, *sixty thousand* in Moldavia, *thirty thousand* on the frontier of Armenia, as many in Persia, and leaving a reserve of *one hundred thousand* men to sustain these armies, possesses still a disposable force of above *two hundred thousand* infantry, *eighty thousand* cavalry, and *one thousand two hundred* guns, better horsed for service than any artillery or cavalry in the world; †—an army, than which, there is none more brave, and with which *no other* can march, starve, or suffer physical privations, and natural inclemencies. She has moreover a population equal to the needed supply, and to a great portion of whom the habits and sufferings of war are familiar; while no power in Europe can raise, equip, or maintain their forces, with such disdain of the price of blood. ‡ p. 148—150.

The following facts also merit attention.

'It may interest the reader to know, that the establishments of the Russians commence at Okotsh, on the Siberian coast, in a bay of the Pacific Ocean; that they extend from thence by Kamschadka to the north-west coast of America, where the principal establishments have been long fixed in the populous island of Kodiak (inhabited by hunters, and situated 57½ degrees north, and 152½ west longitude from Greenwich), and in Norfolk Sound, 57 degrees north, and 135 west longitude; where the fort is so considerable as to be armed with 100 pieces of cannon. Since the year 1813, however, the Russians have descended the American coast, *passed the Columbia river five hundred* miles, and settled in Bodega, at 38½ north, and only *thirty* miles from *the Spanish establishments in California;* where they not only are trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil, to feed their more northern possessions. The passage from the north-west coast of America to the Persian Gulf may be averaged between three and four months; but a ship leaving Bussorah in April, to profit by the S. W. Monsoon, would easily gain the N. W. coast of America in *three* months.' p. 156, 157.

*, *Peter the Great* is said to have had *one hundred thousand* men at *Narva;* but they were troops of that description which present themselves under the image of sheep, whose numbers never disturb the wolves, and which *eight thousand Swedes*, being disciplined, conquered.

ON THE EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

(From a French paper.)

Some English writers have already indulged themselves in illusory conjectures on this enterprise; they describe Greenland as bursting from the icy barrier which surrounds it. They repeat the traditionary report of the last century, respecting some whale-ship, said to have reached the Pole, and even to have passed on the other side of it. They presume to doubt the existence of land to the north of Baffin's bay although Baffin was the best informed and most judicious seaman England could boast of; and they even flatter themselves, that commerce will be carried on in a direct route from London to Canton, by the Pole, which makes a distance of only 2, 600 nautical leagues, whilst that by the Cape of Good Hope is 5,500 leagues.

Two men, however, of great authority, do not participate in these exaggerated anticipations. Mr. Scoresby, an experienced Greenland Captain, thinks that the Polar seas are blocked by ice, and proposes a journey to the Pole by means of sledges drawn by rein-deer. Captain Burney, who accompanied the immortal Cook, has published a pamphlet, of which we have received a copy, and in which he proves clearly, hat there exists a large extent of land to the north of Behring's Strait; he goes too far in supposing that this land probably unites the two continents of Asia and America; but it is very certain that his arguments are sufficient to contradict the opinion of the existence of an open sea.

The gratitude which the English Government merits from every friend to science, ought not to prevent us from examining upon what foundation their hopes of success in this enterprise rest. It is even an advantageous justice due to the commanders of the expedition, to point out to them beforehand, the immense obstacles against which they have to contend.

Fixed and floating ices may be considered as the first of these difficulties. Admitting for a moment the non-existence of a Polar continent, that Greenland, New Siberia, that the land to the north of Behring's Strait, and the land seen and coasted by Baffin, are in reality but four islands (as the maps of the 16th century appear to represent them), yet it is very probable, that the narrow seas which separate them are constantly choked with ice. Captain Scoresby observed the ice from itself in the open sea, at more than 20 leagues from the coast of Spitzbergen, and masses of ice arise from the bed of the sea. Thus, then, the principal argument in favour of an open sea is considerably weakened; it will be in vain for them to rely upon the removal of a barrier of ice, shaken by an earthquake, or broken by the strength of the currents.

The sea itself freezes, notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. D. Barrington. This truth once proved, eternal variations in the state of the Polar seas may be expected.

From the year 1660 to 1680, the most sanguine hopes were entertained of penetrating to the Pole; yet every authenticated effort to this effect proves all exertion to have been terminated by fixed ice, which arrested the navigators' further pursuit; or by floating masses of it, which threatening to overwhelm them, compelled them to desist from their courageous enterprise. Captain Wood, who confidently believed the possibility of a passage to the North, was opposed by a continent of ice, which united Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, and Greenland. Captain Souter, on the contrary, continued his route to 82 deg. 9 m. in a calm, open channel; but the ice, on each side, beginning to connect, the dread of being blocked up obliged him to abandon his purpose. The adventurous Baffin was able once to navigate the sea which bears his name, but it has since been frequently found that this sea was filled with numerous islands, some of which were 100 leagues in circumference, and nearly 400 feet high. Perhaps James's island, noted in several charts was itself one of these masses of ice. Captain Wafer frankly confesses that he mistook these fixed 500 feet in height for real islands. Even the floating ice is often covered with large stones, and trees torn up by the roots, which appearance produces the idea of land. It is very uncertain whether the Dutch discovered, to the east of Spitzbergen a tract of land or only a mass of ice in one of their voyages to the north of Nova Zembla, they found a bank of blueish ice covered with soil, on which birds had built nests. Half a century ago, two islands of ice, were seen to fix themselves in the Bay of Disco: the Dutch whale-ship visited and assigned them a name. The same circumstance took place about Iceland.

Mr. Scoresby informs us that the water of the sea of Spitzbergen contains only 5¼ oz of salt in a gallon of 231 cubical inches: its weight is to pure water as 1.0260, and it freezes in a cold of 2 deg. by a thermometer *centigrade*. Thus it is probable, that in the Polar nights, that is to say, during our winter the Arctic seas are covered with ice. The history of different voyages furnishes us with proofs of this; but let us resume the physical discussion.

The masses of floating ice arising from the water of the sea, and which is distinguished by its porous contexture, (owing to the mixture of the volatile qualities of plants), 4-5ths of their thickness into the salt water, the latter being in a freezing state. The masses formed of fresh water have a greater density, and more transparency. Mr. Scoresby made burning-glases from pieces of it, and lighted the pipes of the astonished sailor. These bodies sink 15-16ths of their thickness below the surface. It appears certain that the bays and straits of the Polar seas (not generally very deep) are often obstructed by these masses resting at the bottom. The floating ices present obstacles not less redoubtable. The concussion of these masses produce a tremendous noise, which warns the navigator with what facility his vessel would be dashed to pieces, if he were placed between two of these floating islands. It is even asserted, that the wood carried off by the currents kindles by the violent collision caused by the motion of the ice; and flame and smoke arise admidst the gloom of eternal winter Pieces of floating wood have been often found burnt at the extremities In winter the intense cold continually occasions these mountains of ice to split asunder, and at each moment may be heard the explosion of these masses, which separate in enormous chasms In spring the motion of the ice chiefly consists in the upsetting of those masses which lose their equilibrium, because some parts dissolve more rapidly than others. In all seasons the broken ice accumulates in the passages or gulphs, and opposes equally the attempts of individuals who expose themselves on foot, and the progress of the vessel whose motion becomes paralysed.

If to all these considerations be added, that the ordinary course of the ices from the Pole depends upon two constant and eternal causes, the seasons and the currents, the removal of the obstacles is only local and momentary; and it will be allowed that the Polar seas will never afford a commercial route. But immense benefit may result to the fisheries from the discoveries which they hope to effect.

MALTE BRUN.

The FERTILITY *of* GENIUS.

When Apelles drew the portrait of Antigonus, who had lost an eye, he judiciously took his face in profile, that he might hide the blemish. Not less was the caution of Vandyke. The Countess Dowager of Exeter had no eyebrows. To conform to a vicious taste that would have been miserable to have seen the *status rei*, he put a gauze over the forehead of her picture, and the hem of it concealed what is called the defect of nature.

Anecdote of the Celebrated LEIBNITZ.

THIS illustrious scholar and mathematician in the early part of his life paid a visit to Italy. While sailing in an open boat from Genoa to Lucca, a violent tempest arose, and the mariners, ignorant and superstitious, knowing their passenger to be a German and Protestant, conceived that the tempest was a sign of the wrath af Heaven for admitting a heretic into their boat. It was proposed by one of them, more bigoted than the others, to propitiate the Deity by throwing the heretic, Jonah, into the waves. The conversation was carried on in Italian, of which they supposed Leibnitz to know nothing; and the proposal was at last acceded to by all the crew, two of whom rose to carry it into execution. Leibnitz, who had heard and understood the whole, had in the mean time pulled out a rosary, of which he had taken the precaution to possess himself when he first came into the country, & began to tell his beads with every mark of devotion. This saved his life, for the crew were struck with horror at their supposed mistake, and consequent intention, of throwing a pious Catholic into the sea. The tempest soon after abated, and the boat reached her destinations in safety.—*Fontenelle's Eloge de Leibnitz.*

FARLY GENIUS.

Sigismund Maxim. With. Otto von Praun, the son of a captain of cavalry in the Austrian service. When but an infant, he showed a singular desire of instruction, and in his second year he had acquired such a readines in the knowledge of his letters, in reading, and in decyphering prints of subjects from general and natural history, that when but two years old, he was deemed qualified to enter the second form of the National School of Tyrnau. Having attended the school about ten months, was examined with the rest of the pupils, in reading and writing German, in Hungarian orthography, and drawing, and bore away the prize from 70 of his competitors, and was advanced to the first form. In 1815, this child, who had then attained the age of three years and three quarters, was again pronounced the greatest proficient among the 124 pupils of his form, in reading the German, Hungarian, and Latin languages. This infant prodigy his excited still greater attention, from the extraordinary and more rapid progress he has made in music. From his second year he had studied the violin with so much success, that, after his examination he astonished the magistracy, and all the teachers of the principal National Shool, and a number of amateurs of music, with taking the leading part in a duet and trio of Plevel's; this he repeated on the 18th of April following at a party given by prince Schwartzenberg at Tyrnau before a numerous circle of nobility, Nor is the progress he has made in acquiring foreign languages, fencing, and drawing, inferior to his other advancements. During the summer of 1815, this boy gave a public concert at Vienna, when the astonishment and admiration of all present were unbounded; the produce of it he bestowed on the Invalid Fund.

The deduction, though small, which was lately made from Mr. Croker's profits, seems by no means justified, if it be true that he wrote "*Stories for young Children*," and thus generously devotes his great literary talents to the instruction of the *Junior Lords of the Admiralty*.

A Wag, observing the singular horsemanship of a certain legal character, said, that it was owing to the Horse's modesty, who, unlike his master, did not chuse to have an Honour *thrust upon him!*

A Freemason's Hall is about to be erected in Dublin, by subscription, to which his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of Ireland, has put down his name for 500l. and several of the other Lodges for 100l.

Captain Dobree, who lost his life on th 9th instant, in the humane attempt to rescue, from destruction the crew of a wreck off the coast of Guernsey, formerly commanded his Majesty's ship Zenobia. He accompanied Buonaparte to the island of St. Helena, was considered a zealous and excellent officer, and was universally esteemed by those who knew him.

COUNTY CORONERS, ELECTION BILL.

The object of this Bill is, to extend to the Election of County Coroners (if the Election be not determined on the view) *some parts* of the present County Election Laws which apply to taking the poll, its duration, and, particularly, authorising mortgagors and cestuique trusts, who are now disqualified, to vote at this Election. It does not diminish any existing right, but protects and secures the privilege of voting to the freeholders of counties.